THE TIMES
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Victoria Times.

For.....
"A' the Ills o' Life."
When the late lamented Robt. Burns wrote the above he should have added "Go to C. E. Jones' P.P.P.P., 88 Gov't St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JULY 13 1894. No. 169

RINGS.

RINGS

Children's Rings
Birthday Rings
Friendship Rings
Engagement Rings
Wedding Rings

RINGS

In all the latest designs at

CHALLONER & MITCHELL'S,
Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government St.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company
(OF LONDON ENGLAND.)
FOUNDED 1782. STOCKHOLDERS' LIABILITY UNLIMITED.

The above Company, which has been established in Victoria since 1864, is one of the oldest and wealthiest English Companies. Since its establishment it has paid more than £19,000,000 in discharging of claims for losses by fire. The undersigned, as agents, have full power to write polices, and settle all losses and claims without reference elsewhere.

A. W. JONES & BRIDGMAN,
FIVE SISTERS BLOCK VICTORIA, B. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Semi-Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Vancouver Island Building Society will be held in Sir William Wallace Society's Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 8 o'clock p.m.

BUSINESS:

Receiving the financial statements of the Secretary and Treasurer, the dispatch of such business as may come before the meeting and conducting the 75th Drawing for an Appropriation. See that your shares are not in arrears.

By order.

B. WILLIAMS, Secretary

Why Have Leaky Roofs?

When you can buy first-class Cedar Shingles at $1.40 per M. At the ROCK BAY LUMBER YARD.

LUMBER at very low rates.

EWEN MORRISON, Proprietor.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE ANNUAL TOURNAMENT.

The committee of the lawn tennis club yesterday decided to have the gentlemen's singles (club handicap) played during the week commencing July 30th, leaving the finals for the tournament week which commences August 6th. Entries for the gentlemen's singles will be received by Secretary Jacob up till July 26th. Entries for the other events close July 28th. The other events are:

Gentlemen's open singles and championship of British Columbia. Entrance fee, $1.

Ladies' single (open). No event unless five entries. Entrance fee, $1.

Ladies' doubles. Entrance fee, $2 per pair.

Gentlemen's doubles (open). Entrance fee, $2 each pair.

Ladies and gentlemen's doubles (open). Entrance fee, $2 each pair.

Ladies and gentlemen's doubles (club handicap). Entrance, $1 each pair.

Veterans' singles, members only, age over 36. No event unless five entries. Entrance fee, $1.

CURLING.

CURLERS MEET.

New York, July 13.—The Grand National Curling club of America opened its twenty-eighth annual convention at Yonkers this morning. Representative Scotchmen from all parts of the country are participating in the preparation for next winter's sport.

THE WHEEL.

PARIS TO LYONS.

Paris, July 13.—The international road race over the course from this city to Lyons and return was started to-day. The run will cover three days at least. The prizes in all amount of five thousand francs, and the race is open to the crack cyclers of the world.

LACROSSE.

TO-MORROW'S MATCH.

Everybody is interested in the lacrosse match to be played at Caledonia park to-morrow between the Victoria and Westminster teams and the officers of the club have therefore made arrangements to accommodate a large crowd. Following is the personnel of the teams:

Victoria.		Westminster.
W. H. Cullin	Goal	G. Caldwell
C. Cullin	Point	R. Cheyne
A. Beirrer	Cover Point	A. Mackenzie
F. Williams	1st Defence	C. Snell
R. Williams	2nd Defence	S. Campbell
H. Morton	3rd Defence	P. Peels
W. Blight	Centre	L. A. Lewis
D. Patterson	3rd Home	J. Taylor
W. Ditchburn	2nd Home	W. Dalgliah
A. Macnaughton	1st Home	R. Peele
F. Cullin	Outside Home	J. Gobbertson
C. Ewart	Inside Home	H. Ross
W. H. Clark	Captain	J. Clow

POLITICS IN CAROLINA.

Governor Tillman's Warm Reception at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., July 13.—In conformity with orders from the Democratic executive committee of the state, all the candidates have to make a tour of the state, speaking in every county campaign. This has been in progress for three weeks and fifteen counties have been visited. The campaign party is composed of four candidates for governor, a number of other candidates for minor offices and Senator M. C. Butler and Governor B. R. Tillman, who are making a race for United States senator. In this last contest is centred the chief interest of the campaign. The candidates spoke here in front of the city hall last evening. The crowd assembled to hear them was one of the largest political gatherings ever seen in Charleston. Seven or eight thousand men blocked every approach to the city hall last evening. One or two candidates for minor offices were listened to with indifferent attention by the crowd and then Governor Tillman was announced. His appearance was the signal for wild excitement. As he came forward he was greeted with a storm of hisses and jeers. When he finally succeeded in speaking his first words were calculated to allay the excitement. He said: "This is the fifth time that I have had the pleasure of trying to poke some common sense into your heads." Pandemonium reigned for the next few moments. Cheers, hisses and jeers mingled in perfect uproar. When matters quited down a little the governor tried to speak again, and he kept up the effort for half an hour. Sometimes he was allowed to get in a word on some subject, but most of the time was taken up with the hooting of the crowd. Governor Tillman tried to speak of the dispensary law recently declared unconstitutional by the supreme court of the state, but he was interrupted so often that he could only get in a remark here and there. He warned whiskey dealers that they had better get rid of their whiskey, for the dispensary law was going to be put into force again. He said he would enforce it too if he had to enact a metropolitan police law and appoint a thousand officers to carry it out with. When he had been on his feet for half an hour he gave up the contest with the crowd and sat down.

HERR MOST'S OPINION.

The Anarchist Editor Condemns Everybody in General.

New York, July 13.—Herr Most in his Freiheit, published an editorial on the western strike. He has this to say: "Cleveland has shown himself a moral criminal in that he has obeyed the commands of that capitalistic committee, the United States senate, and brought about a real coup d'etat in favor of a crowd of robbers who oppress the poor and unfortunate from day to day. The situation grows more critical nevertheless. Workmen seem to understand their business without being ordered or advised to act. It seems that the western militia are in sympathy with the strikers, hence the unconstitutional appeal to "Federal Oligarch" Cleveland. This fellow declared Philadelphia under martial law. He committed high treason against the country. The sensible Democratic Governor Altgeld showed him up in his true colors. Whatever harm will result from the orders of this "stable" hog of the nation remains to be seen. The Democratic and Republican parties, their heelers and Tammanyites, are as much responsible for these infernal conditions as the miserable scoundrels, the Populists, the socialists, the trades unionists and all other counsellors of confusion. Pallas, Vaillant, Henri and Santo are not dead. They will live forever. Beware, you dirty representatives of rotten powers, something unexpected will turn up. You will all come to an abominable end and that by your own doings. Your hands we wash innocent."

The Wonderful Value Boots and Shoes Russell & McDonald are the sole Victoria agents.

PRESIDENT DEBS SURRENDERS

He Declares the Strike Off and Asks That the Men be Reinstated.

General Managers Will Consider the Proposition of the Strikers.

Chicago, July 13.—President Debs declared the strike of the American Railway Union off at 9.30 a.m. to-day. He immediately proceeded to the headquarters of the General Managers' Association, presumably to ask for the return of the strikers to work. President Debs' action leaves only the original strikers, the employes of the Pullman Car company's shops, still out.

When the proposal of the labor men was presented to Messrs. Egan and St. John of the General Managers' Association, they said they would call a meeting to consider the proposal. St. John was of opinion that the matter was one for each railroad to settle for itself, and that the association as a whole could not act on it.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—It was reported last night on authority of Knights of Labor officials who have been in Washington for several days, that negotiations are in progress looking to arbitration of the controversy between the Pullman Palace Car Company and its employees, which was the cause of the existing labor troubles throughout the country. It is said that Mr. Pullman has offered to submit the controversy to arbitration, if the leaders of the strike will order the removal of the present boycott.

Washington, July 13.—It is stated that the President is not likely to appoint the other two commissioners to investigate the strike, this week.

New York, July 13.—The Press telegraphed to General Master Workman Sovereign in Chicago yesterday, asking him to explain the apparent refusal of the Knights of Labor to join the sympathetic strike as requested by him. At midnight the following reply was received by telegraph from Mr. Sovereign: "Chicago, 12th. The Press, New York—There is a long established rule in the Knights of Labor to ignore every order appearing only in the public press and without the seal of the order attached. The request was not officially mailed from Philadelphia until to-day, and will not be received by the local assemblies until received over the seal. There is no disposition on the part of any assembly to disobey an order when presented in the authentic way, provided for in our constitution. If the request is not obeyed it will be because revoked by the general executive board or myself. (Signed) J. R. Sovereign."

Los Angeles, Cal., July 13.—The strike situation is not so favorable for the railroads this morning and on the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe a number of conductors and engineers hesitate about going out. This is the result of the shooting into the Santa Barbara train from ambush last night. The men do not refuse to go out but cite the shooting at Engineer Martin and the disaster at Washington, Yolo county, as justification for their hesitation. As a consequence no through trains have started yet but both roads announce that they will send out all trains to-day. The local branch trains are running regularly.

Patterson, the man arrested for doing the shooting last night, refuses to talk, further than to say that he did not do it.

New Orleans, July 13.—The strikers' places have been filled and trains are moving on time.

Marshall, Mich., July 13.—Firemen, brakemen and conductors of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw road have struck.

Cleveland, O., July 13.—The strike has collapsed and all old hands are back except on the Lake Shore which refuses to employ union men.

Detroit, Mich., July 13.—The strike is at an end here.

New York, July 13.—George Pullman, accompanied by ex-Secretary of War Lincoln, arrived in this city to-day and went to Murray Hill hotel. In an interview Pullman said that from what little he had read he believed the strike broken and practically ended. He declared it as too early to speak in regard to Mr. Cleveland's arbitration committee. This was all he would say, but added there might be something later in the day.

Tehachapi, Cal., July 13.—A special passenegr train, leaving Los Angeles yesterday, passed here at 7.45 this morning with a military escort. Everything was quiet.

Oakland, July 13.—There is a prospect of lively times here to-day if the strikers attempt to renew their tactics in the way of interfering with the running of trains. At 4.45 a.m. 350 of the Second artillery and a signal corps of National Guards came over from San Francisco and have gone into camp in Peralta yards. At 3.30 an engine ran into the Fourth street station on the narrow gauge road from Alameda Mole, the first since the strike.

The following has been submitted to Acting Mayor Dow:—Headquarters Appomattox Post, No. 50, Cal., July 12.—To the mayor of the city of Oakland: Appomattox Post, No. 50, G. A. R., composed of men, who in the darkest days of our country's peril, did their duty faithfully and well, and are now loyal citizens, believing that there is danger that lawless persons, may in our city, as they have in Sacramento, destroy property and even endanger the lives of our citizens at this time when the men are greatly excited, hereby declare ourselves in favor of law and order and pledge to you our support in preserving the same in the city. (Signed) H. R. Thomas, Post Commander; Wm. Retford, Adjutant.

Barkerfield, Cal., July 13.—Companies of militia from Fresno arrived at 6.30 a.m. Everything quiet. Only five men were in sight when the train pulled in. The train from the south for San Francisco has not yet arrived.

Chicago, July 13, 11, a.m.—Reports from all railway yards and from those of county roads for this morning show that the effort that trains are moving with regularity. No interference of any kind is reported. The police and military are none the less watchful and all large gatherings along the lines of the railways in this city are quickly dispersed. Up to 11 o'clock no outbreak was reported.

Gompers in an interview says he does not see how the Pullman strike, as it originally was, has anything to do with the interstate commerce law, and therefore does not expect that the committee of arbitration to be appointed by the president will materially affect it. He declares, however, the strike must continue, as there must be contending forces in order to have arbitration.

Sovereign says the consent of Cleveland to appoint an arbitration committee is a great victory for the Knights of Labor.

Mayor Hopkins, Debs, Sovereign and Howard, after consultation, decided to wait on the General Managers' Association of the railways and conditionally offer to declare the strike off.

Chicago, July 13.—Deb's and the other leaders did not go to the railway association's headquarters, but remained at a hotel near by while the mayor presented the proposal. No recognition of the American Railway Union was asked by Debs in the proposition; he merely asked that the men be taken back. As to his own troubles, Debs said that he believed the court would acquit him.

Cincinnati, July 13.—Judge Taft to-day sentenced Labor Leader Phelan to six months in jail for contempt in interfering with the railways.

The proposition of the labor leaders to railways is to call off the big strike at once, provided the men who have committed no offense against the law are reinstated. This proposition was arrived at at a conference of the leaders at the Briggs House, and is attributable to Cleveland's action in deciding to appoint an arbitration commission. This will leave the Pullman employees in their original position before the boycott was declared. Mayor Hopkins subsequently said he felt confident that the matter would be settled.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Child Immigration—Supplementary Estimates Submitted.

Ottawa, July 13.—At a meeting of the agricultural committee to-day the question of child immigration was again discussed. There was no resolution passed upon the subject, but the general opinion of the committee was opposed to any government assistance being given to child immigration. Some wanted them excluded altogether. It was decided that it was too late this session to go on with the matter but that it would be taken up again next year. The committee made its report to the house, which is virtually a recapitulation of the work done during the session. It closed with the recommendation to give substantial assistance to the Dominion Stock Breeders' Association. This association asked for a thousand dollars to enable it to get fully organized. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the business for the session. The debates committee held its last meeting to-day.

In the supplementary estimates, brought down yesterday, the following appropriations appear for British Columbia: Victoria drill hall and accessory buildings, $5000; Victoria new postoffice, $54,000; William Head quarantine detention building, $10,000; British Columbia penitetiary, retaining wall on Columbia street, $600; protection of river banks at Golden, on the Kicking Horse river, the local government contributing an equal amount, $500; Kootenay (east) river improvements between Canal Flat and Fort Steele, $5000; Columbia river, protection of the bank at Revelstoke and vicinity, to prevent erosion (the local government of British Columbia contributing an equal amount), the expenditure to be made on the settlement of title, $5000; Fraser river, $5000; Ashcroft-Barkerville telegraph line, resetting of poles, $1000; to assist in the erection of a new buildings for girls at the Indian school, Alberni, $1500; for the erection of an industrial school at Lytton, $5000; for the maintenance of a hospital at Lytton, under the auspices of the church of England, $400; for the erection of a new building for the industrial school at Williams Lake, $2000; for seed grain for the Indian sufferers by the Fraser river floods, $500; for a third class excisemen, Vancouver division, $600; for the permanent staff of the Vancouver postoffice, the following amounts are to be voted: postmaster, $2000; assistant postmaster, $1400; two second class clerks at $900 each; four third class clerks at $400 each; one messenger, $360; four letter-carriers, $400 each; for the judges' circuit allowances, $500 additional; for the purchase of drill hall at New Westminster, $5000.

Prohibition Candidate.

Weirs, N. H., July 13.—Rev. D. C. Knowles was nominated for governor by the prohibitionists to-day.

American Congress.

Washington, July 13.—In the senate, Hale's resolution for a full and free conference on the tariff bill while in committee of conference, after some discussion was placed on the calendar. The bill to place sleeping and dining room cars under the provisions of the interstate commerce law was referred.

Ore Handlers Strike.

Conneaut, O., July 13.—The striking ore handlers have left here for Erie to compel ore handlers there to quit work.

Sole Agents for Canada

For the Wonderful Value boots and shoes are Russell & McDonald.

—A large and respectable party of excursionists will leave for Sidney to-morrow owing to the reduction in the charge for return tickets, which is only 50 cents.

—The funeral of the late George Fairbrother took place this afternoon from Pioneer Hall. The members of the St. George's and Pioneer societies attended in a body. Services were conducted by Rev. Canon Beanlands. The pallbearers were: Supt. Sheppard, Sergeant Levin, G. Thompson, E. J. Partridge and W. Hayward.

PRENDERGAST HANGED

Assassin of Mayor Harrison Suffers the Extreme Penalty of the Law.

Erastus Wiman Admitted to Bail—Position of the Prosecuting Attorney.

Chicago, July 13.—Assassin Prendergast, who assassinated Mayor Harrison of Chicago, was hanged at 11:40 a.m. The execution was devoid of interest. He died game.

AN OLD WOMAN BUTCHERED.

Father and Son Strongly Suspected of Having Committed the Crime.

Cincinnati, July 13.—Mrs. Mary Brokamp, 55 years old, was horribly butchered in bed on Thursday night, and her husband and son have been arrested under strong suspicion of having committed the deed. The family kept a saloon at 565 West Fifth street. August, the son, informed a passing policeman this morning that his mother was dead. She was found lying on the floor half cut to pieces. Blood saturated the bedding and there was evidence of a terrible struggle. Brokamp could not go to look at the dead woman. He is old, crippled and repulsive in appearance. He and the boy told contrary stories of their whereabouts and actions last night. The boy told how his father had beaten Mrs. Brokamp a few days ago, and both appeared anxious to shift the crime on the other. Mrs. Brokamp's life was insured.

SOME ANARCHISTIC TRICKS.

American Bombs to be Used in Europe.

Toulon, July 13.—During the launching of the ironclad Carnot yesterday her hold was discovered to be on fire. The fire was found to have been of an incendiary origin. A workman arrested on suspicion confessed and declared that he was an anarchist.

Paris, July 13.—The police have information that an anarchist is on his way from America with a quantity of bombs with which it is proposed to blow up a number of public buildings.

DUTY BEFORE FRIENDSHIP.

District Attorney Wellman's Position in the Wiman Case.

New York, July 13.—According to a story told by the friends of Erastus Wiman a most remarkable business relationship existed between Mr. Wiman and his prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Wellman, in the trial of the latter's very case. It will be remembered that Mr. Wellman pushed the case with a brilliant energy remarkable even for him. Of his many talents as a lawyer, most marked, perhaps, is his skill in aggressive cross-examination. He used it with great effect in Mr. Wiman's case, and it has been often said this cross-examination, in which the long forbearance of Mr. Dun and Mr. Wiman's repeated confessions of shortcomings were brought out, was the active cause of Mr. Wiman's conviction. Mr. Wellman's summing up was also performed with that keen moral sensibility which is the most reflective attribute of his speeches. As General Tracy's defence was largely sentiment, Mr. Wellman had a good opportunity in Mr. Wiman's case, and according to his sworn obligation as an official he made the most of it. If what Mr. Wiman's friends say is true, Mr. Wellman in thus thoroughly prosecuting him showed a more than Spartan devotion to his duty and nobly sank the man in the district attorney. They say that the two were friends once and that there was a time when it was likely Mr. Wiman's daughter would become Mrs. Wellman. Their business relations date, it is said, from that time, and consisted in the assumption by Mr. Wellman of an indebtedness to Mr. Wiman of $6,000, for which he gave his creditor three $1000 notes of hand. Borrowed money is said to have been the consideration for the notes, and they were overdue, unpaid and in Mr. Wiman's possession when Mr. Wellman was laboring successfully for his conviction. Mr. Wiman was seen at the Tombs yesterday by a reporter and asked about the truth of the story. "I do not want to talk about it now while the question of my bail is pending and is largely in the hands of the district attorney. There is not much in it that is particularly discreditable to Mr. Wellman and some of the statements that have been made about it do him an injustice. More than that I cannot say."

Wiman Secures Bail.

New York, July 13.—Erastus Wiman has been admitted to bail in the sum of $30,000.

Tariff Bill.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—Conferees on the tariff bill have practically decided upon the rate to be fixed on wrapper tobacco, and it will be a figure now in the house bill. There is also a strong probability that the senate will make further large concessions in the woollen and cotton schedules. The senate conferees in their fight for duty on coal and iron have about decided to adopt the house provisions. The same is true of the cotton schedule, only in a lesser degree. The contention on the sugar schedule is still strong.

Cable News.

After a visit of four days in Wales the Prince and Princess of Wales will return to this city to-morrow. To-day is being spent at Rhyl, where His Royal Highness this morning laid the foundation stone of the new Alexandra hospital. The visit of the royal pair to the principality has been made the occasion of a grand celebration, the central feature of which was the Eisteddfod at Carnarvon on Wednesday, and at which the Prince and Princess were the guests of honor.

TERRIBLE TRAIN WRECK.

A Sacramento Train Thrown From the Track and Four Men Are Killed.

A Rail Had Been Taken Up It is Presumed by Some Enraged Strikers.

Sacramento, July 11.—Shortly after noon a train was made up for San Francisco, under cover of a military guard, consisting of a locomotive, five mail and express cars, one baggage car, three day coaches, three Pullman sleepers and one Pullman dining car. This was the overland train which has lain here exactly two weeks to-morrow. The guard was composed of Lieut. Skerrett and twenty-one men of Battery L, Fifth Artillery, six soldiers on the engine and the others on the platforms of the cars. As the train pulled out the multitude cheered and crowds of strikers jeered and cried "scab!" The train got a headway of twelve miles an hour.

When two and a half miles out, just where the tree growth ceases and the water overflow begins, the train entered on a long trestle. The locomotive went over bottom up and landed in six feet of water. The next two cars piled on top. Engineer Sam B. Clarke, one of the oldest engineers on the road; Private Clark, Private Byrne and Private Lubberding all went under. Their bodies are still under the wreck in six feet of water. Private Dugan's arm was caught between the car and a beam of the trestle and cut clear off. Private Daumler was hurt in the head. Private Wilson had his head lacerated. Private Ellis was internally hurt. Daumler and Dugan will die. A hospital for the wounded was established in the depot room, with marine surgeons and nurses in charge.

As soon as the news of the wreck was received Colonel Graham, at the head of a group of Fifth cavalry, dashed over the bridge at top speed into Yolo and for hours scoured the whole region and arrested one man in the willows near the wreck. The wreck was caused by a rail having been taken up, the spikes pulled and the fishplates removed and then the rail put back again in place.

At 10 o'clock this forenoon a strike agitator named S. D. Worden went into a livery stable and hired a wagon and driver. They went over the bridge, took in five other men and drove about half a mile along the track, where they got out and sent the team back. This man was arrested to-day by the police on a charge of murder. Three others were arrested soon after. A troop of cavalry took them all from the city jail to the county jail. It is believed by the officials that they have got the right men.

Washington, July 12.—President Cleveland informed a committee representing organized labor this afternoon that he would in the near future appoint a commission composed of three members, of whom the United States commissioner of labor shall be the chairman, under chapter 106 of the laws of 1888, to inquire into and investigate thoroughly the causes leading up to the present labor disturbances of the country. This announcement was made at the executive mansion at 5 o'clock to J. W. Hayes, general secretary of the Knights of Labor, Mr. McGuire and J. A. French. The gentlemen called by an appointment arranged earlier in the day. They were shown into the President's room, where they presented their credentials, and made a formal application to the president to appoint a board of arbitration under the law of 1888. The President listened to the labor men present and their views and then told them that as a condition precedent to making such an appointment, all strikes must be called off by organized labor, and all violence and mob rule must cease. He informed them that law and order must be restored before he took any steps looking in the direction of ascertaining the cause which produced the present condition of affairs. United States troops would be still retained in the disturbed section to see that the orders of the U. S. courts were enforced, interstate traffic resumed and peace restored throughout the country. The labor committee was given to understand that this commission would be appointed apart from any demands made by the strikers for arbitration. In fact the commission would have under the law no power to arbitrate; but simply to investigate and report its conclusions to the President and to congress.

Private Secretary Thurston late tonight authorized the following statement in regard to the President's intended appointment of a commission: Senator Kyle introduced to the President by appointment a committee representing various labor organizations who applied to him for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of the late strike and the occasion of the controversy between certain railways which were affected thereby and their employees. A law was passed on October 1, 1888, which especially authorizes the appointment of such a commission and defines its duties. It appearing to the President that the parties were entitled to such a commission under the law he determined to organize it for the purpose of investigation. The commissioners to be appointed have not been selected, and it will probably be a number of days before the appointments are announced.

Chicago, July 12.—It is the opinion of careful and conservative observers tonight that the labor troubles so far as Chicago and its vicinity is concerned is dying by inches. There may be a few more manifestations of the continued existence in the form of minor walk-outs and similar demonstrations. In this opinion the authorities at army headquarters the government buildings and at the police department are practically unanimous.

U. S. Marshal Arnold, who has kept his finger on the situation, said this afternoon to the United Press that he had issued orders for the calling in of 500 of his deputies. "The strike," he said, "is practically a thing of the past; it is my opinion that the troops might be withdrawn to-morrow without any apprehension of the possibility of further disorder. The crisis has been passed and with safety."

The railroad managers are especially elated. Reports from every quarter show, they say, that men by the thousand, strikers as well as those who are unemployed by no fault nor action of their own, are applying for work, and that all kinds was being resumed as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances. Some of the roads that have been most directly affected, posted notices in their down town ticket offices to the effect that they were prepared to receive freight and to forward it promptly. At the same time they gave it out that the commercial community could not expect normal conditions to be resumed in a day or even in a week.

At the headquarters of the A. R. U., however, there was no falling off in the enthusiasm or in the claims of ultimate victory that have been manifested since the boycott was declared. The officers insisted that the strikers were standing firm; that their position was being reinforced by tens of thousands of men in every trade, who, while having no direct interest in the outcome, were determined to manifest their sympathy in the strongest possible manner and that such a thing as a stampede was out of the question. The reports received in the crisis from various local trade organizations placed the number who had gone out in response to the call at 15,000 to 20,000. The officers and directors of the union held a brief conference during the afternoon with W. W. Erwin, who has been retained as special counsel, but no definite policy was agreed upon.

GREAT HANGING RECORD.

The Gallows in North Carolina—Evidence of Prolific Crime.

Raleigh, N. C., July 13.—The month of July, 1894, will go down into history as the banner month for legal executions. On Monday last the sheriff of Montgomery county started the ball rolling with two hangings. To-day he added four more to the list and the sheriff of Franklin county contributed two. Next Friday two more hangings will take place on the same gallows, and in August there will be several other executions, including one negro murderer in this city and two others convicted of rape. Montgomery county establishes a hitherto unbeaten record by the hanging of eight men within the period of eighteen days. It is seldom that a murderer escapes the law in this state, and a man who commits a rape never.

WAR ROMANCE SEQUEL.

A Woman Who Was a Guerilla Finds Her Lost Daughter.

The circuit court of Burksville, Ky., at its next session, will find a case before it bristling with romance. The litigation is over a land title. In the early days of the war a company of guerillas made their headquarters in the Bennett neighborhood, in an adjoining county. One of the members of the company was a dashing fellow know as Jack Mason. None of his fellows knew his antecedents, but as he was jolly, good-natured, enthusiastic, and brave in raids, no questions were asked. Mason was feminine in form and coduct, but this was attributed to his youth. In a skirmish one night Mason was wounded and left at the house of a family named Orth. Here it was discovered that Mason was a girl.

Her wound, though painful, was not serious, but kept her confined to her bed for several months, during which time she became a mother. After her recovery she disappeared, leaving some jewelry and money for the baby. The excitement of the war caused the Orths to forget the girl, and they came to look upon and love the winsome baby as their own, and did the best they could for her. She grew to womanhood and married a young farmer, and now is the mother of two children.

Her husband owned some land in a distant county, which he sold. Later a question of title came up, during which the waif was called to testify. During the hearing Mrs. Mayhew told her life story as she had it from the Orths. The local newspapers made some reference to her story, which was republished in several places, including Knoxville.

This last was seen by the wife of a prosperous merchant in a country town in Tennessee, and created the wildest joy in her bosom. In Mrs. Mayhew she recognized her baby, lost for years, and she visited Burksville to investigate.

Her story is that shortly after marriage she became jealous of her husband and accused him, as she now knows, falsely. They quarreled, and he left her. In despair, and ashamed to go to her parents, who had forbidden her to marry, and being young and romantic, she fled as she could and joined the guerillas. After the birth of the child, without resources, she ran away from the Orths, intending to return home, tell her parents, and then return for the child.

When at last she reached home she found she had overtaxed her strength, and was ill for many weeks. When she recovered she could not locate her baby. She had not made any inquiries about the country nor even the nearest town while at Orths', and the ravages of war, together with the constantly moving bodies of the army in East Tennessee, prevented a search.

After the war search was made, but without success, and the baby was given up as lost until the publication came to her notice. The mother, who had been reunited to her husband, at once went to Orths', was recognized, and proceeded to see her daughter, who was frantic with joy at seeing the mother she never expected to know. All this story will be confirmed at the next session of the circuit court, when the land case comes up.—New York Recorder.

"While visiting Quito, South America, a few days ago," says James L. Ferguson, of Lincoln, Neb., "I never grew tired of watching the city's aquadores, or water porters, perform their duties. These men carry great earthen jars on their backs, which they fill with water at the public fountain and then distribute it to the people throughout the city. The porter never detaches himself from his jar, either to fill it or to transfer its contents to that of his customer. He turns his back to the fountain so that his jar comes under one of the jets of water, listening to the sound of the water as it trickles into the jar, and his ear is so well trained that he walks away at the exact moment when it is filled to the brim. When he arrives at the house of his customer he places himself directly in front of the jar which he is to fill with water, and by making a sort of deep bow he causes the water to shoot from his over his head into the receptacle before him without spilling a drop."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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SACRIFICES AND CROPS.

The Romans Used to Burn Red Haired Puppies in the Spring.

We learn from Festus that the Romans sacrificed red haired puppies in spring in belief that the crops would thus grow ripe and ruddy, and there can be little doubt that these puppies, like the lamb sacrifices at Holne and King's Teignton, was a substitute for an original human victim, says the Fortnightly Review. Professor Ramsay, the great authority on Phrygian customs, believes that Attis was at first represented by a human victim, who "was probably slain each year by a cruel death, just as the god himself died," and Mr. Fraser has shown that Attis was essentially a god of vegetation, that one of his epithets was "very fruitful," that he was addressed as "the reaped yellow ear of corn" and that the story of his sufferings, death and resurrection were interpreted as the ripe grain wounded by the reaper, buried in the granary and coming to life again when sown in the ground. Adonis, again, is one of these gods of vegetation originally represented, no doubt, by a human victim.

The famous gardens of Adonis were baskets or pots filled with earth, in which wheat, barley and flowers were sown at the time when the women were mourning over the death of Adonis. To this day in Sicily on the approach of Easter the women sow wheat lentils and canary seed in plates, which are kept in the dark and watered every two days. When the plants shoot up, "the plates containing them," says Mr. Fraser, "are placed on the sepulchres, which, with effigies of the dead Christ, are made up in Roman Catholic and Greek churches on Good Friday, just as the gardens of Adonis were placed on the grave of the dead Adonis." Mr. Fraser has also Pointed out the marks of a similar element in the worship of Osiris. He was a deity of vegetation, the first to teach men the use of corn, and his annual festival began with ploughing the earth.

In one of the chapels dedicated to Osiris in the great temple of Isis, at Philae, the dead body of Osiris is represented with stalks of corn springing from a pitcher. Mr. Fraser suggests that the legend of the mangled remains of the god being scattered up and down the land "may be a reminiscence of the custom of slaying a human victim * * and distributing his flesh or scattering his ashes over the fields to fertilize them." Indeed, Manetho tells us that the Egyptians used to burn red haired men and scatter their ashes with winnowing fans.

SOLDIERS AND KINGS.

The Unquestioning Obedience of the Armies of Modern Days.

Soldiers do not, as a rule, revolt. The modern organizers of armies have contrived not only to make them terribly efficient but to inspire them with a political morality and sense of honor different from that of the nation, so that from the moment the recuit passes his first drill lessons discipline becomes to him a religion, and he will fire on his father if ordered by the Minister of War. He becomes, in fact, a member of a caste whose caste rule is obedience, and will no more revolt then monks will revolt because they do not like the abbot. If he is fairly fed and decently treated, his military pride overpowers all other impulses, at least until defeat arrives in the field, and nothing gratifies that pride more then to feel that he, and he alone, visibly upholds the state.

We may be utterly wrong, but we do not believe that the possibility of military tyrannies has passed away, and think that when the expected contest between the republicans and the thrones arrives, the kings, if they choose to fight, will make a much harder and longer battle of it than is generally imagined. Of course, if they fly without fighting, as Louis Philippe did, or struggle with the imbecility displayed by most kings in 1848, they will be beaten; but we entirely doubt whether, so long as the armies obey, the majority, either in Germany or Austria or Italy, could get rid of the throne. They might, of course, assassinate the king, or dignet the king, or assassinate the king, but beating him in a fair fight is no longer in their power.—The Spectator.

Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

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and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

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CENSUS FRAUDS.

Manner in Which the Lists Were Stuffed in Nova Scotia.

The deliberate stuffing and falsification of the census returns of 1891, as exposed by Dr. Borden in the house of commons with respect to Kings county, are sufficient to startle the people of Canada, that is if they can be startled by any political villainy done under the auspices of the men who just now misgovern Canada. That the mode of payment should induce some unscrupulous enumerators to stuff the lists for the purpose of increasing their remuneration, was to be expected; but that enumerators should have been instructed to include in their returns people who have been for a number of years residents in the United States, provided that they had not become naturalized American citizens—thus palming off a fraudulent enumeration upon the public, was something the people hardly expected, even from so demoralized a political institution as the Ottawa government. And yet it seems quite evident, judging from the explicit and unquestioned facts made public, that such was the tenor of the instructions given by the census commissioner, on the authority of the government, to the census enumerators. Is it necessary to comment upon such a scandalous and fraudulent condition of things?

What could be the object of the government and the government officials in thus deliberately providing for the imposition of a fraudulent enumeration of the population and a fraudulent statement of manufacturing industries upon the country? So far as the population statistics are concerned the object was to prevent the utter discrediting of the national policy, to make the people believe that the exodus of population under the benign sway of the high-taxation, trade-restriction policy, was not nearly so great as it was alleged to be and as it appeared to be. That is why the returns of population were deliberately and fraudulently enlarged by inclusion of the names of people who had for years been residents of the United States and many of whom had become naturalized American citizens.

And the industrial statistics were "padded" for the express purpose of booming the national policy as a creator of manufacturing industries. In this respect the enumeration is so farcical and ridiculous that people are apt to lose sight of the more serious phase of the matter, the fraud involved in imposing such worthless statistics upon the public. To classify as manufacturing industries created by the national policy, watchmakers' shops, where watches and jewelry were repaired, not made, shoemakers' shops, in which only a single individual (the owner) was employed, dressmakers' shops, the farmers' lime-kiln, where he burned lime for his own use, blacksmiths' shops where one man did the work for his neighbors, tailors' shops where not even an apprentice was employed, painters who employed only an apprentice, bakers who employed only one hand, dentists who extracted or plugged teeth, and even Indian squaws who eked out a precarious existence by making baskets and begging—all this is so farcical that it might furnish lots of amusement to people were it not that the whole business was a gross fraud upon the public to which the government of Canada deliberately made itself a party. And it is scarcely matter of amusement to reflect that the government of Canada and high government officials, for an express purpose, that of bolstering up the N. P., deliberately made themselves parties to such fraudulent transactions. It is matter of humiliation to every honest man in Canada that such disgraceful transactions should be perpetrated with the consent and by the authority of the government of the country; and every honest man should regard it as part of his duty to his country, to society and to public morality to assist in turning out of power and position the men who have been parties to such discreditable transactions.

But we have another important point to notice in this connection—the charge made in the house of commons on June 12, by Mr. Forbes, M. P. for Queens, that the returns as sent in by the enumerators were tampered with and altered in the statistical branch of the department of agriculture at Ottawa. For information on that point we refer Chronicle readers to an extract from Mr. Forbes' speech, which we publish elsewhere. The charge made by Mr. Forbes is clear, explicit and positive—such as no member of the house would venture to make unless he were well satisfied as to the undoubted correctness of the facts placed in his possession. Mr. Forbes charges:

1. That the returns of the census enumerators were tampered with and altered.

2. That this was done by order of the census commissioner or some other government official;

3. That campaign bulletins based on these falsified returns are being issued from the government offices in Ottawa as campaign literature for the purpose of bolstering up the national policy and deceiving the people.

And furthermore Mr. Forbes challenged the government to institute an investigation into the frauds which he had alleged.

The government made no reply either to Dr. Borden's revelations or Mr. Forbes' charges. Sir John Thompson and his colleagues sat dumb in their seats. They made no sign. They did not even promise to enquire as to the truth or falsity of the charges made by Mr. Forbes. What conclusion can honest men draw from such a condition of affairs?—Halifax Chronicle.

COMPASSES GO ASTRAY.

How the Needle Deviates on the New Iron Ships.

The new steel ships of the navy are such powerful magnets that compasses are rendered practically useless unless the deviations and effect upon them by the great masses of steel are carefully watched and corrected. With the old wooden vessels little attention was paid to changes in the compass, and there was seldom necessity for swinging the ship and correcting them. With the new vessels, however, the compasses have been known to indicate several points out of the way when the head of the vessel was due north, and in some instances, particularly on the New York and Columbia, the deviation has been 45 degrees.

All navigators sent to the new ships are now schooled as to the effect of the magnet upon compasses before assuming their duties. The naval department has set aside a room in the basin of the building fitted up with a circle, upon which is a pivotal ship and compass and various quantities of steel and other magnetic metals to show their effect upon the compass. This ship is swung from one point to another, and by shifting the steel around upon the compass the effect is noted.

Another disastrous result is the effect created by target practice with great guns. After every such practice the compasses are so disarranged that the needle is liable to point north when the ship is heading northeast. Swinging ship is then ordered and the compass brought about again.

The compasses used in the American navy are said to be the best in the world. They have been manufactured since 1850 by a Boston firm under the supervision of the department, and are said to be far superior to those in the British service, which are ahead of those in other navies.—Jewelers' Review.

A CUMBERLAND VENDETTA.

The Arming of the Clans at the Outbreak of a Feud in Kentucky.

The peculiar family feuds of the south which rival those of Corsica in bitterness, and in the devotion with which they are carried out for generations, have often played their part in fiction. John Fox, jr., has begun a story about "A Cumberland Vendetta," in the June number of the Century, which is not only full of stirring adventure, tinged with romance, but has much in the way of character drawing of the rugged and picturesque Tennessee mountaineers. Mr. Fox gives the following account of the feud and its tragic growth:

"When the feud began no one knew. Even the original cause was forgotten. Both families had come as friends from Virginia long ago, and had lived as enemies nearly half a century. There was hostility before the war, but until then little bloodshed. Through the hatred of change characteristic of the mountaineer the world over, the Lewallens were for the union. The Stetsons owned a few slaves, and they fought for them. Peace found both still neighbors and worse foes. The war armed them, and brought back an ancestral contempt for human life; it left them a heritage of lawlessness that for mutual protection made necessary the very alliance used by their feudal forefathers; personal hatred supplanted its dead issues, and with them the war went on. The Stetsons had a good strain of Anglo-Saxon blood and owned valley lands; the Lewallens kept store, and made "moonshine;" so kindred and debtors and kindred and tenants were arrayed with one or the other leader, and gradually the retainers of both settled on one or the other side of the river. In time of hostility the Cumberland came to be the boundary between life and death for the dwellers on each shore. It was feudalism born again.

"Above one of the spurs each family had its home, the Stetsons, under the seared face of Thunderstruck Knob, the Lewallens, just beneath the wooded rim of Wolf's Head. The eaves and chimneys of each cabin were faintly visible from the porch of the other. The first light touches the house of the Stetson; the last, the Lewallen cabin. So there were times when the one could not turn to the sunrise nor the other to the sunset but with a curse in his heart; for his eye must fall on the home of his enemy."

"For years there had been peace, for so relentlessly had the feud been waged that only two were left in each of the families capable of bearing arms. Then one of the Stetsons opened a rival store and the Lewallens drove him out of town. So once more preparations were made for hostilities, despite the fact that a tender passion had grown suddenly in the midst of the hatred and suspicion rankling between the two families—the love of a Stetson youth for the daughter of old Lewallen.

"It was like the breaking of peace in feudal days. The close kin of each leader were all ready about him, and now the close friends of each took sides. Each leader trading in Hazlan had debtors scattered through the mountains, and these rallied to aid the man who had befriended them. There was no grudge but served a pretext for partizanship in the coming war. Political rivalry had wedged apart two strong families, the Marcums and Braytons; a boundary line in dispute was a chain of bitterness; a suit in the county court had sown seeds of hatred. Sometimes it was a horse trade, a fence left down, or a gate left open, and the trespassing of cattle; in one instance through spite, a neighbor had docked the tail of a neighbor's horse—had "muled his critter," as the owner phrased the outrage. There was no old sore that was not opened by the crafty leaders, no slumbering bitterness that they did not wake to life. 'Help us to revenge, and we will help you,' was the whispered promise. So, had one man a grudge against another, he could set his foot on one or the other shore, sure that his enemy would be fighting for the other.

"Others there were, friends of neither leader, who under stress of poverty, or hatred of work, would fight with either for food and clothes; and others still, the ne'er-do-wells and outlaws, who fought by the day or month for hire. Even these were secured by one or the other faction, for Steve and old Jasper left no resource untried, knowing well that the fight, if there was one, would be fought to the quick and decisive end. The day for the leisurely feud, for patient planning, and the slow picking off of men from the one side or orther was gone. The people in the Blue Grass, who had no feuds in their own country, were trying to stop them in the mountains. Over in Breathitt, as everybody knew, soldiers had come fro the 'settlements,' had arrested the leaders, and had taken them to the Blue Grass for the feared and hated ordeal of trial by a jury of 'bigated furriners.'"

"On the heels of the soldiers came a young preacher from the Jellico hills, half 'citizen,' half 'furriner,' with long black hair and a scar across his forehead, who was stirring up the people, it was said, 'as though Satan was after them.' Over there the spirit of the feud was broken, and a good effect was already perceptible around Hazlan. In past days every part of the [illegible] with fear and the non-combatants left crops and homes, and moved down the river when trouble began. Now only the timid considered this way of escape. Steve and old Jasper found a few men who refused to enter the fight. Several, indeed, talked openly against the renewal of the feud, and somebody, it was said, had dared to hint that he would send to the governor for aid if it should break out again.

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City of Victoria, British Columbia

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Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Debentures" will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 4 p.m., on the 1st day of August, 1894, for the purchase of debentures of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, B. C., amounting to $200,000, or its sterling equivalent at the rate of $4.86 2-3 to the one pound sterling, in sums of $1,000, or its sterling equivalent as aforesaid, payable in fifty years from the 1st of August, 1894, and bearing interest from that date at the rate of four and one-half per cent. per annum, payable half yearly with principal and interest payable as aforesaid at the office of the Bank of British North America either in London, England; New York, U. S. A., or Montreal, Canada.

The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

The above debentures are issued under authority of "The Sewerage Loan By-law, 1894," with principal and interest secured by a rate on all ratable land and improvements in the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

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The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price set at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

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The Corporation does not bind itself to accept any tender.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

City of Victoria, British Columbia

TENDER FOR DEBENTURES.

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The Corporation reserves to itself the right to redeem and purchase these debentures on paying the amount thereof and the interest due thereon at the date of such purchase to the holder or holders thereof, at any time after twenty-five years form the date of issuance of such debentures.

The tenderer must state the price net at Victoria which he will pay.

In addition to the net price the purchaser will have to pay the Corporation the interest at four and one-half per cent. from the 1st of August, 1894, to whatever date the money is received by the City Treasurer.

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WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's office, Victoria, B. C., June 8th, 1894.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Donald Urquhart, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to or having claims against the above estate are to make payment to or application for payment as the case may be to the undersigned.

Dated 19th June, 1894.

S. PERRY MILLS,
46 Langley Street, Victoria,
Solicitor for Alexander Urquhart the executor. j10-1m

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. soc. Hon. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 122; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. ALBERT WILLIAMS,
Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynaecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 64 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

DR. CORSAN has removed his office to the Temple Building, corner Fort and Langley streets. j28-2t

MUSICAL.

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 16 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 452.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 7, Moody Block, cor. Yates and Broad Sts., under Imperial Photograph Gallery or Lombard's Music Store.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
SIDNEY WILSON, Sec. fe13

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jl13 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
jl13 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.C. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited.
R. H. SWINERTON, Scribe E.
1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight are cordially invited to attend.
E. PEMBERTON, K. of R. & S.
o23

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
K. U. SMITH Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE,
137 Cormorant Street.

DENTISTRY.

DR. A. HUMBER,
Graduate Philadelphia Dental College,
Has opened Dental Parlors at 93 1-2 Douglas street, next door to Odd Fellows' Hall.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 1, 2 & 3, Adelphi Block Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Ghase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C. Its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving in all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

THE
New Brunswick Royal Art Union
LIMITED,
OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.
Capital Stock: $150,000.
Incorporated to Promote Art.

This Company will distribute among its subscribers, on the
31st Day of July, 1894,
3,432 Works of Art, aggregating in value $65,115. Every subscriber has an equal chance.
The Grand Prize is a Group of Works of Art valued at $18,750. Subscription tickets for sale at the New Brunswick Royal Art Union Gallery in St. John, N. B. Price $1.00 each. In addition to the monthly chance of winning a valuable prize, the holder of 12 consecutive monthly subscription tickets, will receive an original Work of Art by such artists as Thos. Moran, N. A.; Wm. H. Shelton and others.
Send money for subscriptions by registered letter, money order, bank check or draft, to
THE NEW BRUNSWICK ROYAL ART UNION, Ltd.,
St. John, N. B.
Circulars and full information mailed free.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

AMUSEMENTS.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP.
LACROSSE MATCH!
Westminster v. Victoria
—ON—
SATURDAY, JULY 14th
AT CALEDONIA GROUNDS.

Ball faced at 3 p.m. Concert by B. C. B. G. A. band commences at 2:30.
Admission, 50 cents; Ladies, 25 cents; Grand Stand, 25 cents. jly11-3t

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Servant. 113 Menzies street. References required. jly11-3t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. m7-3m

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One hundred and fifty empty wine and liquor casks in good order; in lots to suit purchasers. Pither & Leiser, 13 and 15 Yates street. jly11-3t

FOR SALE CHEAP—The contents and good will of a small store and dwelling house attached; rent cheap. Address A. B. C. Times Office. July 11-3t

FOR SALE—A good paying road house; owner having to return to England. For information apply to room 8, No. 39 Langley street, upstairs. jly11-1w

FOR SALE—The staunch little schooner Hesperus, register 20 tons. Apply Wm. Turpel's shipyard. j2-1m

FOR SALE OR TO LET—An Ennis & Co., Piano on easy terms. Apply 42 John St., Rock Bay. m31-1m

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—With or without board; large front room with fireplace; desirable location. Apply No. 6 Douglas street.

TO LET—Cottage and two acres on Burnside road, suitable for dairy. Apply California Hotel, Johnson street. jly11-3t

FOR TWO GENTLEMEN—Two bedrooms with large private sitting room to let, on car line, 65 Superior street. jly5

TO LET—Furnished house within five minutes walk from postoffice. Rent only $25 per month. Address G.M., Times office.

TO RENT—Furnished house on Menzies street; with all modern conveniences, and large garden. Apply M. G. G., Times office. jy3-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—The American Hotel, 20 room and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue or Burnes House.

Gold and Silver Extraction.

The Cassel Gold Extracting Co., Ld., of Glasgow, (the Macarthur Forrest Cyanide Process),

Is prepared to negotiate with mine owners and others for the extraction of the above metals from the most refractory ores and to treat and report on samples up to one ton in weight sent to its EXPERIMENTAL WORKS, VANCOUVER.
All communications to be addressed to W. Pelham Harvey, F.C.S., Assay and Mining Office, Vancouver B.C.
All kinds of assay, analytical and mining work undertaken. je21

Cash!
CHANCE IN BUSINESS.... FROM CREDIT TO CASH.
BIG DROP IN PRICES TO SUIT HARD TIMES
Call on us and SAVE MONEY on your GROCERIES.
JOHNS BROS., 281 DOUGLAS ST

ROSES
Extra strong plants of Choicest Old and New Varieties suitable for this climate.
Orders taken for fall delivery.
ANDREW OHLSON,
Oakland Nursery, Victoria, B.C

W. J. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.
Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivotting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

NOTICE.

The Law Society of British Columbia will receive applications for the office of Law Students up to twelve on the day of August, 1894.
J. P. WALLS, Secretary.

"Be sure you get Ayer's" is an important caution to all in search of a thoroughly reliable blood-purifier, Ayer's Sarsaparilla being the one on which there can be no manner of doubt. It has stood the test of nearly half a century, and has long been considered the standard.

THE DAILY TIMES
Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 27 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.
SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
By mail to any part of the world, per year.....$10.00

THE WEEKLY TIMES
is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain for $2 per annum, paid in advance.
THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

The Daily Times.

END OF THE STRIKE.

To-day's dispatches convey the welcome intelligence that President Debs has declared the great railway strike at an end. It is to be expected that the members of the A. R. U. will obey the instructions to return to work as promptly as they obeyed the order to strike, though undoubtedly the more inconsiderate among them will do so with a very bad grace, while the companies may not be able to restore all their employees to their former places. The more complete the restoration of the "status quo" the better for the country at large, but it would be too much to hope that all traces of the disturbance will be immediately wiped out. From all outside appearances the sudden stoppage of the strike is due to the action taken by the federal government in deciding to order an official investigation and in offering some prospect of official arbitration as well. In fact the course taken by the government has been just what it should be. It was bound to uphold its own defied authority and to put down the practical rebellion which had grown out of the strike. Law and order once restored, the way for conciliation and arbitration was left open, which Mr. Cleveland has shown himself quite ready to take. He and his government have been accused by intemperate sympathizers with the strikers of being too anxious to side in with the "railway kings," and a good deal of strong language has been showered upon them in consequence of their actions. The accusations and denunciations do not seem to have been well founded, as the cooler heads among the railway workers will most likely admit if they see that a strict and impartial inquiry into the grievances is to be made, with a prospect of remedies being applied where remedies are needed. It will be a good thing for all concerned if out of the trouble there grows a permanent method of settling disputes and avoiding outbreaks. The outbreak now terminating has done an incalculable amount of damage to the strikers themselves, to the railways and to the country at large. All parties, and most of all the great body of the people, have an interest in securing the adoption of some method for the prevention of such ruinous upheavals.

GENERAL HERBERT'S POSITION.

By his action in regard to Adjutant-General Powell, Major-General Herbert has pretty conclusively shown that he is not the right man in the right place as commander of the Canadian militia. There seems to be a very general feeling that if he does not resign in consequence of the rebuke administered by the minister of militia he will fail to render the most substantial service to the country that is now in his power. The Adjutant-General's offence consisted in publishing an order suspending the annual drill without it having been given the formal endorsement of the general or the minister. It appears that this trifling informality had been perpetrated frequently, and that Col. Powell had but followed his usual custom. It is hard to see a grave irregularity in the publication of an order which had come from the government though it wanted some pretty red tape detail such as the initials of the head authority. Yet the general promptly suspended Col. Powell as if he had been guilty of some dire offence. This action the minister of militia felt himself forced to disapprove, the adjutant-general was re-instated, and General Herbert was humiliated. The serious feature of the case lies in the fact pointed out by some of our eastern exchanges, that the treatment of Col. Powel is part of the commander's policy of turning the Canadian militia into a regular military service. The re-organization which he desires to effect is blocked by the office-holding of men like the present adjutant-general, who are themselves averse, and who are well aware that the country does not desire such a change as General Herbert desires to bring about. Public opinion is quite well defined on this point, and it certainly would not tolerate the arbitrary removal of officials whose sole offending consists in opposition to a course that does not commend itself to the people at large.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A report is current in eastern political circles that the Dominion elections will be held in a few months and that the government will go to the country on the imperial trade federation scheme based on the findings of the intercolonial conference.

In the Montreal Star recently appeared the following special cable from London:

Sir William Vernon Harcourt made the statement, in the debate on the estate duties, that it had never been conceded, in connection with the "most favored nation" treatment in commercial treaties, that the colonies were included in the words "other nation or other country." If true, this is most important, in view of the Ottawa conference, as showing the power of all parts of the empire to make what internal commercial plans they choose without reference to foreign nations.

The statement attributed to Sir William Vernon Harcourt is important, if he really made it. This is a little hard to credit, however, for unless memory serves us badly British ministers have very expressly said that preferential arrangements with colonies were debarred by the clause respecting the "most favored nation." The Star dispatch is somewhat puzzling, and we shall have to await more particulars before we can know exactly what the chancellor of the exchequer said and what he meant.

CANADIAN NOTES.

News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.

The price of American anthracite coal is to be reduced $1 per ton at Winnipeg.

The wages of the Winnipeg electric street railway company's employes have been increased.

The delegates to the colonial conference were banqueted by the Toronto board of trade.

Machinery has been ordered for a paper factory to be established in the northern part of Winnipeg.

The Merritton linoleum paper mill were struck by lightning and damaged by fire to the extent of $25,000.

W. H. Stephens, proprietor of the Kent mills, Chatham, one of the largest in the Dominion, predicts that the ruling price for the new wheat crop will be 50 cents per bushel.

The will of the late Duncan McIntyre, millionaire, has been filed. He leaves his entire fortune to his widow, at her death to be divided among the family. He leaves nothing to charities.

Mrs. E. Owens, of Parker, near Fergus, has presented her husband with triplets, three boys. Owens is over 60 and his wife is over 44. Owens is a man of only moderate circumstances.

Albert Nance, aged 21 years, son of an Albion farmer, hanged himself in a stable. He ploughed all day, ate a hearty supper, and half an hour later was found hanging to a rafter by a plough line.

Members of the Marine Underwriters' Association in Montreal are very indignant at the recent accidents which have happened to ocean vessels in the river. It is believed by some that the current has changed.

Whitfish fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is said to be exceedingly abundant this year. The last season's hunting in the interior has been very poor, and the Indians are returning form the woods much impoverished.

A. O. Spiers, general manager of the Juvenile Football League, Montreal, has mysteriously disappeared, and his absence has caused a sensation in sporting circles. An examination of his books shows he was short in his accounts to a considerable amount.

On Tuesday next we Commence our annual "Mark Down Sale." Jno. Partridge, Lansdowne House.

Brief Locals.

—The thermometer shows that the number of picnic parties to Sidney tomorrow will be very large.

—John Bell of this city, and Miss M. S. Kerr of Glasgow, were married last evening at the residence of ex-Alderman Robertson. Rev. Dr. Campbell officiated.

—The funeral of William Barker took place this afternoon from the Old Men's home. It was attended by all of the inmates and a number of members of the Pioneer Society.

—A mail for the sealers is to be dispatched by H. M. S. Pheasant which leaves on Tuesday. Collector Milne will keep the bag open until 4 o'clock on Monday.

—The final returns from East Kootenay give Col. Baker a majority of 86 over Mr. Schou. Returns are yet to come in rfom West Lillooet and the two Yales.

—Every person is pleased that there is a chance to go to the nice clean beach at Sidney and have a swim on Saturday. Train leaves at 2:30 and 7:30. Fare for return, 50 cents.

—Adjutant Archibald will read a financial statement of the citadel scheme for Victoria at the Saturday night meeting of the Salvation Army in the barracks. He will also lead special meetings all day Sunday. Vancouver is to have a "hallelujaa wedding," conducted by the adjutant, on the 16th inst. Major Read is to visit the coast shortly. The dates fixed for Victoria are the 4th, 5th and 6th of August. A big programme is being arranged for that event.

—A most unfortunate family row between S. A. Stoddart and son, Robert Stoddart, jewelers, doing business together, and W. J. Stoddart, son and brother of the first two named, also a jeweler, was ventilated in the police court this morning. The latter had the former do some work for him, and there was a dispute over it, which led to a fight, in which all three were bruised. W. J. Stoddart was summoned for using threatening language to his father, and he in turn had his brother, R. J. Stoddart, summoned for assaulting him. In the testimony there was a variance, and Magistrate Macrae postponed the case for a day and urged that it be settled out of court.

TAMPERING WITH BALLOTS.

Ballot Box at Chilliwack Broken Open and Forty-Four Ballots Spoiled.

Both Candidates Signed a Petition Asking That the Ballots be Validated.

New Westminster, B. C., July 13.—One of the most dastardly deeds connected with the provincial election was perpetrated between Saturday night and Tuesday morning at Chilliwack, the object being to invalidate Kitchen's election in the hope that a second contest would result in the return of a government supporter. When the ballots at Centreville were counted on Saturday afternoon Cawley had a majority of nine for that polling division. The box was placed in charge of S. Mellard, post master, who acted as deputy returning officer. When full returns reached Chilliwack it was found that Kitchen had a clear majority of 23. By means unknown persons, also unknown, entered the post office, broke the seal of the ballot box and spoiled 44 ballots marked for Kitchen. When the final count was made on Tuesday great astonishment was expressed when those marked and spoiled ballots were found. They were thrown out and Kitchen's majority of 23 turned into a majority of 21 for Cawley. A protest was at once entered, and no one more roundly condemned the crime than Cawley and his agent. Legal assistance was at once employed and a petition addressed to the lieutenant-governor asking him to issue an order in council validating the 44 spoiled ballots and to take immediate steps to bring the guilty parties to justice. This was signed by both candidates, their agent and returning officer Webb, who can vouch for the fact that the ballots were good when first counted. Chilliwack is tremendously excited over the affair, and the act has lost the government scores of warm supporters.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of Larsen vs. Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company.

Mr. Justice Crease and Mr. Justice McCreight are to-day hearing the appeal in Larsen & Co. vs. Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway Company and others. Daniel C. Corbin of Spokane was the contractor for the building of the road and the plaintiffs his sub-contractors, and for their work filed a mechanics' lien. The Manhattan Trust Company of New York are mortgagees of the road and D. C. Corbin of Spokane and William Duryea and Chester W. Chapin of New York trustees for bondholders. An action was commenced in the Kootenay county court by Larsen & Co. for the purpose of establishing their mechanics lien and tried before Judge Spinks. Before the opening of the plaintiff's case counsel for the defendant raised some preliminary objections as to the validity of the lien and upon one of these objections, namely, that the statement in the affidavit that the work was completed on or about the 10th day of January, 1894, was insufficient, the said lien was discharged. From this decision the plaintiffs now appeal on the grounds among others (1) that the affidavit in question followed the form prescribed in the schedule to the mechanics' lien act and (2) that in any event the statement in the affidavit that the work was completed on or about a certain date was sufficient inasmuch as it was consistent with the affidavit that the work was completed within the time specified by the statute. About one million dollars are involved and the argument will likely last longer than one day. E. V. Bodwell and A. E. McPhillips for the appellants and Gordon Hunter for the defendants the railway company and the bondholders.

In Robert Ward & Co. vs. McLennan, an application was made this morning before Mr. Justice Drake by the defendant for an order for the examination for discovery of Gordon McConnan, a clerk of the plaintiff's. The application was refused but the defendant was allowed to amend summons and order made for examination of the secretary of the company was made. Potts (Belyea & Gregory) for defendant, and Luxton for plaintiffs.

INCREASE ITS SCOPE.

To the Editor:—I want to trespass on your valuable space again in reference to the city council's doings. Ald. Keith Wilson moves for a royal commission to investigate the transactions of the council; but in imitation of the provincial government, wants to limit the scope of that commission to a few points to suit himself. He ingeniously words his or their indictment, but leaves out the $54,000 sewer pipe transaction which has a bad sewer smell about it; the appointment of a shareholder of the Terra Cotta Company as a sewerage commissioner; the holding back of the council's letters, and many other points that the citizens regard with suspicion. I would like to ask our city solicitor whether he will move for a royal commission to investigate all the affairs of the present council or such portion of them as might be brought forward. This would require not so long a resolution and would be much more effective.
RATEPAYER.

Wonderful Value in Boots and Shoes.
Messrs. Russell & McDonald, opposite the iron church, Douglas street, have been appointed sole agents in Canada for the Wonderful Value brand of boots and shoes, the goods are all that the brand indicates—wonderful value.

USE
MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!
It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Ulcers, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism; Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.
Langley & Co., Wholesale Agents for B.C.

To the Electors: See Our Special Line of WALL PAPERS, then vote J. W. MELLOR, Fort Street, Above Douglas.

Hire's Root Beer

One Package makes five gallons of a delicious beverage.

25 Cents a Package.

COCHRANE & HUNN, Prescript'on Druggists, Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—The Sons of Erin will meet this evening.

—Garden Hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

—Fine fishing rods and tackle at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—The capital stock of the Brunette Saw Mill company has been increased from $200,000 to $300,000.

—Some very pretty Japanese crepes to hand, new designs and colors. Our lady patrons will be glad to hear the news. Weiler Bros.

—Special facilities for making blank books and doing extra calf and other superior binding at R. T. Williams, 28 Broad street.

—On July 25th the cattle quarantine, which was raised during the flood to permit the importation of cattle from the Sound, will be again enforced.

—The moon will be full on Saturday evening and the train will leave Topaz avenue for Sidney at 2:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Return ticket only 50 cents; children 25 cents.

—The affairs of the British Columbia Wood Works company of Vancouver are to be wound up. J. W. Weart, of Vancouver, accountant, has been made provisional liquidator.

—Miss Pauline E. Barry, daughter of Thomas Barry of this city, died in Portland on Wednesday. The deceased was up to three weeks ago employed by the Colonist. She was seventeen years of age.

—Tickets for the A. O. U. W. excursion and moonlight dance on Saturday next at Sidney only 50 cents, children 25 cents. Trains leave at 2:30 and 7:30, returning at 5:30 and 10:30.

—The Olivet Baptist Church Property Co., Westminster, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of $30,000 and the following trustees: Messrs James Chambers, A. E. Wood, G. W. Boggs, Alexander Johston and E. L. Webber.

—Priestley's Cravenettes are really the only satisfactory goods for ladies' waterproof garments. They come in Navy, Myrtle, Brown, Grey, Casto and Black. The name of Priestley is so well known as a manufacturer of high grade dress materials that Cravenettes bearing his name and rolled on the Varnished Board may always be relied upon.

—The candidates who were writing for second A certificates completed their examination this afternoon. Those writing for first B finish to-morrow and those for first A next Tuesday. The candidates seem to be well satisfied with the papers set, none of them being unusually difficult. If the majority of those writing succeed in passing a successful examination there will be more teachers than schools in the province.

—Following is the programme of the concert to be played by the B. C. B. G. A. band at the lacrosse game on Saturday. The concert begins at 2.30 o'clock:

March—"Rifle Regiment" ..... Sousa
Overture—"Banditenstreiche" ..... Suppe
Bolero—"Souvenir de Cadix" ..... Bosisio
Selection from Verdi's opera "Ernani" ..... Arr Heinicke
Divertisement for euphonium..Rollinson ..... Mr. Dan Wales, soloist
Dance characteristic—"The Minstrel" (by request) ..... Collins
Overture—"Bridal Rose" ..... Lavallee
Solo for Clarionette—"Coming thro' the Rye" ..... Thornton ..... Mr. Geo. Wilkinson, soloist
Lancers—"College Song" ..... Zimmerman
Selection from the Comic Opera "Wang" ..... Morse
Medley Jig—"Hot Stuff" ..... Reeves
March—"High School Cadets" ..... Sousa
God Save the Queen.

—The members of the Loyal Orange and True Blue lodges celebrated the 12th at Sidney. Accompanied by the fife and drum band they went out on the early morning train and returned at 11 o'clock last night, having had a perfect day for their celebration. A dinner was served by the ladies aid of the Saanich Methodist church, after which there were speeches by Rev. Mr. Ashton and John White, ex-M. P., and past supreme grand master of Canada. The result of the sports follow:

Old men's race—1, H. Brethour; 2, J. Braden.
Boys' race—1, G. McIlmoyle; 2, T. Furnival.
Girls' race—1, M. Bethour; 2, H. Arrison.
One hundred yards race (professional)—1, G. Ure (10 1-4 seconds); 2, M. McIlmoyle.
One hundred yards (amateur)—1, J. Braden; 2, W. G. Furnival.
Orangemen's race—1, G. Harrow; 2, J. Brimston; 3, J. Kirk.
Running long jump (amateur)—1, Geo. Snider (18 feet 10 inches); 2, J. Braden (18 feet 8 inches).
Running high jump (professional)—1, Geo. Brimston; 2, W. McIlmoyle.
Single sculls—1, A. McKenzie; 2, W. Lumlie; 3, T. Tugwell.
Double sculls—1, G. Harrow and J. Brimston; 2, J. Braden and C. Moses.
Tug of war—Victoria against Saanich—Won by Victoria in two straight pulls. Team captained by G. Sherritt.

THE VICTORIA IN PORT.

She Arrived Late Last Night From the Orient After a Very Pleasant Passage.

Japan Was Still Carrying Forward Active Preparation for War.

The Northern Pacific steamship Victoria, Captain John Panton, arrived off the harbor at 10.30 o'clock last night, and was immediately taken to the William Head quarantine station. As she had no Chinese passengers at all she was not delayed very long, leaving the station at 4 a.m. to-day for the outer wharf. The ship made a very fast passage, being scheduled to arrive here Saturday. She was thirteen days almost to the hour in coming, and had a splendid trip. Purser Galt's trip report is as follows: Left Hong Kong 19th June at 5 p. m.; Foochow 11 a. m. 22nd; Woosung 1.30 a. m. 24th; Kobe 6.30 p.m. 27th, and arrived at Yokohama at 9.30 p.m. 28th June. Moderate winds and fine weather were experienced while on the China coast. Left Yokohama 30th June at 10.30 p.m. Moderate winds and much fog was experienced throughout the passage. Crossed the meridian on the 6th inst. in latitude 49 degrees north. Passed Cape Flattery 6.15 p.m. 12th inst. and arrived at Victoria at 10.30 p.m.

The ship brought 3400 tons of freight all told, made up largely of this season's tea. Victoria received 500 tons of the freight, made up of sugar and general Japanese and Chinese merchandise. The vessel brought fourteen cabin passengers, mostly missionaries. Captain W. S. Thompson, one of the passengers, is on his way home to England, having sold the steamship Noray, of the Warwick line, to the Japanese government for a troopship. The price paid is not stated, but it is said to have been a good one.

The cable has of course brought the latest news of the Chinese-Japanese trouble over Korea, but when the Victoria left Yokohama active preparations for war were being made. Off Moji, on the Japanese coast, the Victoria passed a Japanese warship and eight troopships carrying ten thousand men, bound for Korea. She passed close to the vessels, the decks of which just swarmed with soldieds. As to the preparations for war the Yokohama Herald of June 27th says: As China is going to send 12,000 to 13,000 soldiers to Korea, at the council held on the 21st inst. it was resolved that the number of Japanese soldiers to be sent to the peninsula should reach 10,000, to be followed by more if the movements of China warranted it. According to the decision of the cabinet council the first military division secretly left on the night of the same day for Korea. As Korean affairs are becoming urgent, it is said that Russia intends to send 1000 soldiers, probably to Juensan. The Chuwo Shimbun remarks that as no troops have yet been placed there by any foreign power the intention of Russia must be to occupy Juensan and to proceed overland to Seoul. Japanese troops are encamped at Kiukenzan, which is the most important place between Seoul and Juenchan.

Reports from the special correspondent of the Nippon, received June 26th, state that, as expected, the rebels are still in Zenshu, and are so powerful that the weak government troops dare not attack them. The reported great triumph of the government troops was nothing more than the killing of innocent people, who were being escorted by the Tugaku-to. The latter defended them for some time, but foreseeing they would not be successful, they left the people to their fate and shut themselves in the castle. In the meantime the people were killed in hundreds, and as the Togaku announced from the castle that their leaders had been killed, a report was made to the government to that effect.

Reports as to the strength of the rebels vary, some claiming that the presence of Chinese and Japanese troops in Seoul virtually scared the rebels into disbanding. It is highly probable, however, that they will hold their strong position in Zenshu.

Commander Niiro, naval attache to the legation at Seoul, whom some papers reported as murdered, arrived at Juenchan on Saturday, June 2, and was to have proceeded to Seoul the following day.

It is said that a telegram received by the authorities at Yokohama on the 24th inst. states that Viceroy Li is making assiduous preparations for war, but that the emperor does not sanction war, consequently the departure of a whole division of troops is postponed.

The following appears in the Kokkai: There are at present nine Chinese men-of-war at Jenchuan, besides Japanese men-of-war, and one each of Russian, French and American. Mm. Ei Shun was relieved of the post of commander, and his house is being guarded by several soldiers. Some Koreans threw stones at him on his way to court on the 8th inst. and wounded his attendants. Mr. Otori has called on the ministers of foreign powers and had an interview with the British minister lasting several hours. Mr. Yuan, Chinese minister, offered to attack the Togaku-to, but the Koreans government declined. The commander of the Chinese fleet which arrived at Chemulpo on the 23rd inst. went on board a Japanese man-of-war and told the commander that China does not wish for a quarrel with Japan on account of Korean affairs. He farther said he intended to visit Japan shortly and affected peace and friendship.

As war may break out with China at any moment the export of coal from Japan is stopped for the present. The fall observed in the price of coal is attributed to this cause.

The report that the Chinese troops at A-san are maintaining themselves at the expense of the local people is confirmed by subsequent information. The provisions that they had brought from their country in three tiny steamboats were consumed in a short space of time. They are now supporting themselves by levying forced contributions upon the people of the district. The Nichi Nichi Shimbun's correspondent goes even so far as to say that the Chinese soldiers behave towards the Koreans with such insolence and brutality that the people in the vicinity of A-san are flying in all directions.

The Tokyo News Agency has received the following telegram from Shanghai, dated June 26, p.m.—"Li Hung Chang has telegraphed to the Too-kiang fleet to send up to the north the Kwang-chuk, Kwang-yeh, Kwang-peng, Kwank-ting and Kwang-fu. These vessels are now making preparations for the voyage."

The Chinese and Japanese business men in Korea and the Chinese in Japan are nearly all preparing to go to their respective homes through fear of trouble.

A telegram from Seoul of June 25 says: The Japanese troops have encamped at Ryusan, and the Chinese soldiers at Jem.

The Herald of June 27 says: A telegram received from Mr. Nakagama, consul in Hongkong, reports that the number of deaths from the black plague in three days, ending the 23rd instant was 168. The number of Japanese attacked from the outbreak is three girls who died, and one girl and two men under treatment. The number of patients has decreased.

The steamship Victoria will leave for Tacoma late this afternoon.

On Tuesday next we commence our annual "Mark Down Sale." Jno. Partridge, Lansdowne House.

"CORONAS" $4 per doz. Former price $7, and a large **CRAYON,** $1.

"Coronas are the latest and most beautiful style of Photo, larger than Cabinets and finished on heavy embossed white enamel mounts. Skene Lowe, 63 Government street.

Brief Locals.

—The school trustees meet this evening at the city hall.

—Guaranteed razors and outfits at Fox's, 78 Government street.

—We can recommend the "Mason" fruit jar as thoroughly reliable. Weiler Bros.

—Prepare for the "fruit season" by getting your preserving crocks, kettles, etc., at Weiler Bros.'

—The Epworth League of the Metropolitan church will have its annual picnic at the Gorge to-morrow.

—Delayed mail kept the Walla Walla behind several hours, and she did not arrive over until 11 o'clock.

—The moon has agreed to help the fun to-morrow evening at Sidney when a good band will play for the dancers. Return tickets, 50 cents.

—After the lacrosse match on Saturday take the train for Sidney at 7:30 o'clock. A good band and good floor will be provided. Return ticket, 50 cents.

—Magistrate Macrae rendered his decision in the case of Charles Friedman, charged with vagrancy, this morning. He found the defendant guilty and ordered him held until the rising of the court. He gave the prisoner some wholesome advice and warned him that if he was brought there again on the same charge he would be severely dealt with.

—James J. Sargison, with Lenz & Leiser, was last evening married to Miss Laurella Silverthorn of Patterson, Ohio. The ceremony was celebrated at the residence of the groom's father, G. A. Sargison, by Rev. Clay, assisted by Rev. S. Cleaver. F. R. Sargison acted as best man and the bride was supported by Miss Jennie Matthew and Miss M. Sargison. Mr. and Mrs. Sargison left for California last evening.

A Carload per Month

Of Wonderful Value boots and shoes are shipped to Russell & McDonald of Vancouver for distribution amongst their several stores.

PERSONAL.

Alex. Coutlie, of Coutlie, is at the Oriental.

Jas. McEvoy, of Ottawa, is at the Driard.

Col. E. G. Prior, M. P., has left Ottawa for home.

Aulay Morrison, of New Westminster, is at the Driard.

W. K. Leighton, of Nanaimo, was in the city this morning.

E. Metcalf was a passenger from Port Townsend last evening.

Thos. Delaney, of the United States customs service, is in the city.

T. M. Begbie, brother of the late chief justice, has left for the east.

Rev. John Reid, of Santa Clara, Cal., son of Rev. Dr. Reid, is in the city.

N. W. O'Rear, of the Port Townsend Leader, was in the city last evening.

Capt. Jones and F. S. Barnard, M.P., returned from the Mainland last evening.

Miss Maud Jenness, who some time ago lectured in Victoria on physical culture and common sense costumes for women, is in the city visiting W. H. and Mrs. Bone.

Alex. Stewart, of the N. P. R. steamship line, and Capt. Gatter, the company's pilot, came over from the Sound last evening.

Mr. Jno. B. Leighton, of the Union Pacific railway, brother of Mrs. McMicking, is in the city, in company with Miss Wall, daughter of Capt. Wall, of the Hibernian Bank, San Francisco, who arrived by the Umatilla en route to Banff, and are guests of Mr. and Mrs. McMicklar.

Arrivals at St. Alice Hotel, Harrison Hot Springs, for the week ending July 11—Cte. G. de Kigberry, France; Hon. Sidney Parker, England; J. M. Buxton Vancouver; [illegible] H. Pierce, Wm. Squair, M. G. McLean, Mrs. M. P. Thompson and family, Gordon Austin, Vancouver; G. Neteau, Mission; Jacob Sehl, Victoria; Chas. Semlin, Yale; J. M. LeFevre, D. Todd Lees, G. M. Leishman, A. P. W. Goldsmith, Vancouver; R. M. Boyd, Tacoma; Jas. Smith, Vancouver; E. L. Phillips, Souris; J. C. Slater, M.D., Brandon; F. G. Hay, Vancouver; A. F. McMillan, Calgary; J. J. Kelly, Chicago; Ed O. Anderson, Victoria; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sims, Miss Sims, the Masters Sims, Seattle; G. C. Shurtliff, Tacoma.

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Use Findley's Soap—They are easy on the hands and will not burn the clothes. Ask your grocer for Findley's and be sure you get it. Once used always used.

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Granulated, in Bbls., or 100 lb., Bags	4⅞c. per lb.
Yellow, according to quality,	4⅛ to 4½c. "
Paris Lumps, in Bbls. or 100 lb. bags,	5¾c. "
Powdered, Icing and Bar, in Bbls.	6¼c. per lb

(Applicable to Lots of 3 Barrels or equal)

Payment by Spot Cash. All prices subject to change without notice. Special terms for lots of 100 Barrels and upwards.

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Their Sugars are superior to any other in the market. Every dealer in Victoria knows this.

Consumers do not obtain more weight of inferior sugar for the dollar than they do of the British Columbia product; then why not have the best and at the same time support native industry.

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Preserving Crocks.
Fruit Jars (all sizes). Jelly Glasses.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS.

Waltham Watch Co., P.S. Bartlett, (stem wind)	$ 8 00
Appleton, Tracy & Co., (adjusted) (all new movements)	15 00
Low grades from	4 00
Watches cleaned	75
Main spring	75
New lever staff	1 25
Jewels	50
Clocks cleaned from	50

Jewelry repaired; Seal Teeth mounted in solid gold from $2, silver from $1; pipes mounted in solid silver, from 50c., gold $2.50. SPECIAL—Clocks regulated and repaired against accidents for 12 months. Called for and delivered at any residence where the cars pass.

S. A. STODDART,
Practical Watchmaker. 68 1-2 Yates St.

NOTICE.

Written applications for the positions of 2nd and 3rd masters in the Victoria Collegiate Institute (High School), salaries $1320 and $1200 per annum, will be received by the undersigned until 3 p.m. on the 20th inst.

By order

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., July 9th, 1894.
j9-1d

VICTORIA COLLEGE,

BEACON HILL PARK.

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The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

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DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

AN EXECUTION IN MONGOLIA.

A Gruesome Spectacle Which the People Flock To See.

There are some sights one has a morbid curiosity to see, but once witnessed they are ever after shunned by the memory or called up only with a shudder. An execution is one of these. Even the solemnity which attends such a scene in civilized lands cannot rob it of its gruesomeness, but in China or Mongolia, where the occasion is a free entertainment for the public, who gloat in its heartless accompaniments, it is a sight the once seeing satisfies for a lifetime. Hearing one morning at Chaoyang—a city in Inner Mongolia—that five robbers were to be executed that day, I determined to pocket humanitarian feelings and witness the event.

At about 10 o'clock half the city were filing leisurely through the Southern Gate towards the execution ground, and thither I wended my steps. It is a sandy space, partly surrounded by the ruins of the old city walls, which form a fine gallery for the spectators, and was already well packed when I arrived, some having come early to secure a good position. Shopmen were there with their aprons, as if they had momentarily left work; hawkers with their baskets of wares; and laborers from the fields, with their tools in their hands, who had forsaken their toil for a little recreation and excitement. The scholar, too, with his robes, and the better classes strolled idly about, and greeted one another with smiles and bows. A few children also might be seen, and mothers, who had left for a moment the tending of their babes, to watch, like so many Madame Difargesses, the shedding of human blood.

Presently a gun was heard, fired from the yamen in the city, whence the procession of soldiers, mandrin and victims, was to start for the execution ground. It was the signal that they had left, and at the sound voices were instantly hushed, and a sudden silence came upon the multitude, like that when the signal for the commencement of some great race is heard, and everybody was telling his neighbor, "They have started."

My imagination followed the prisoners—one Mongol and four Chinamen—leaving their cells, where for several days they had been half starved, hustled into cheap carts, with transected feet and hands bound behind their backs—perhaps, through the action of some one anxious to gain merit, offered a little spirit to drink as they left the yamen—and then, closely guarded by soldiers, commencing their last ride through the familiar streets with the gazes of hundreds upon them, every jolt bringing them nearer to a death of unknown terror.

Ten minutes after the firing of the gun and the procession is in sight, and has reached the ground. The mandarin is accommodated with a temporary matshed, and two tumbrels, with their prisoners, are drawn up to be unloaded; and then for the first time the pale, terror-stricken faces of the doomed five are in full view of the crowd. With unnecessary violence and cruelty, with shouting and bustle and noise, they are hustled down from the carts, some falling on their feet, some on their hands and knees, and with a soldier to each (how merciless these soldiers can be when a helpless man is in their hands!) they are placed side by side close to the left of the mandarin's tent. The executioner has taken up his place some 20 yards in front, and a course is kept clear between him and the mandarin by a posse of about a dozen soldiers. He is a big, burly man, with a fat, jolly looking face, wears a yellow apron and an official hat, and carries an instrument more like a heavy chopper than a sword. A second executioner, similarly dressed and equipped, stands at his side with one or two assistants.

No particular order seems to be observed in the selection of the prisoners for execution, and the torture of suspense is added to their sufferings, as they know not whose turn may be first or whose last.

Their five pale faces—already with the death sweat upon them—stand out like statues against the dark crowd. Frozen horror is chiselled on their countenances as they stare fixedly over the heads of the people and seem to be seeing ghostly visions in space; or look wildly upon where the executioner stands ready for his task.

One face in particular I shall never forget. It was that of a young fellow about twenty-five. The nose was aqueline and the features of an intellectual cast. The nostrils were dilated, the mouth partly opened and the chin thrust forward. The countenance was ashy pale, and the eyes starting from their sockets, seemed to contemplate some scene of horror. His hair streamed back from his forehead as if blown by a breeze, just as if the head, already severed and alone, were flying along through space.

Without any signal the first is rudely seized—he is the Mongol and has stolen a horse—and facing him for a moment to the mandarin in his tent, he is turned swiftly round, and with feet in irons and hands bound behind his back, tries to walk or hop with both feet to keep pace with those who drag him along to where the executioner stands. Made to kneel, his thighs are pressed tight against his calves, his head brought forward and chin strapped up to tighten the skin of the neck. An assistant then catches the pigtail and pulls it forward, another keeping the body in position from behind. All is ready, and no groan or sound has escaped from the lips of the prisoner. The executioner then does his work. First smacking the outstretched neck with the palm of the left hand, he gives vent to a loud and saveage "Yah!" which seems to convert him for the moment into a demon, and lifting the chopper as high as his head, lets it fall upon, rather than strike, the victim's neck. The head, pulled upon by the pigtail, seems to shoot off from the trunk and rolls over and over several yards in front with the eyes closed and death being apparently instantaneous. Proudly then the executioner struts around, with arms akimbo and a smile of conscious merit upon his big fat face, which looks up for the admiration of the crowd.

The second is a stout fellow. Like most of the others he has been a highway robber but his face betrays unspeakable fear. The cords which bind him have cut into his arm, so cruelly have they been drawn. After him comes the young fellow before mentioned. His eyes have been strained on the two preceding victims. He has seen their bodies drop lifeless to the ground and heard twice the swish of the chopper as it clave their necks. When his turn comes he closes his eyes. They hustle him along like the rest, and as he kneels he pleads, "Kuai Sha! Kuai Sha!" (kill me quickly). He lives eternities in those few moments.

Then comes the fourth and then the last. Poor wretch, he has lived his own death four times over, not knowing each time if he might be the next. He is utterly exhausted and almost fainting. They attempt to drag him along as ruthlessly as the rest, but his strength is gone. He tries to keep pace with his manacled feet by hopping and shuffling, but falls with his face to the ground in sheer exhaustion. They lift him up and literally carry him along. His body is limp and lifeless and he is quite unable to kneel. An assistant comes forward, and planting his foot on his back draws him up with a jerk by means of the cords which bind him. When they attempt to strap his chin his head falls back over his shoulders. Four men are holding him up while the executioner, first making a blood mark with the edge of the knife on his neck, to mark the spot to aim at, gives his preliminary yell, and bringing down the blade puts an end to the poor fellow's agonies. Probably they had ceased long before, however. The heads are then strung together on a pole, the bodies buried almost where they lie, to be exhumed by the dogs on the morrow, and the head-bearer making his way leisurely among the crowd, with an occasional "by your leave," carries his burdens to their new resting-places in some conspicuous spot in the city, occasionally dumping them down in the dust as he goes along.

The people disperse to their homes and work—the mother to her house and the laborer to his fields. No pulse has beat the faster, no pillow will be any the less soft for the witnessing of the sufferings of five fellow-creatures. Before the sun sets it has ceased to be a topic of conversation and becomes the mere unchronicled incident of a day.—Shanghai Mercury.

MADE HIS HEART JUMP.

The Awful Sight Witnessed by a Man in a Chicago Street.

A man, while walking along a West Side street, chanced to lift his eyes toward the building opposite.

What he saw brought him to a standstill, and so great was his sudden terror that there seemed to be a strong hand at his throat choking him, says the Chicago Record.

A little child, a baby thing in white clothes, had crawled out of a third story window and was standing on the square projecting to the cap of the window below. Some thirty feet beneath the child was the stone pavement. A misstep, a movement in any direction—the man shuddered, and, as if by some fascination, waited for the dreadful thing to happen.

His impulse was to warn the child, and then he remembered that any shout might end it all.

A story flashed into his mind—the story of a blind girl on a precipice and the mother noiselessly creeping up behing to clasp her darling and then lie back in a dead swoon. He would run up stairs, quietly approach the window and save a life. Oh, that he might not be too late.

All this had happened in less time than it takes to read it, and the man with presence of mind was across the street and up the stairway in another short time. He found the right door as if by instinct, and opened it softly. With his nerves at a tension of steel wire he tiptoed through a hallway. Another door and he was in the right place, for there was the curly head showing through the window pane.

Someone clutched him by the arm from behind and he heard a woman's voice: "Here, what do you want?"

"Sh! Sh!" and he beckoned for silence.

"Say, who are you?"

"Let me go; the child, the child!"

"What's the matter?"

"She'll fall. Keep quiet now till I pull 'er in."

"Is that child outside again? Sure enough. If she wasn't tied she'd be killed twenty times a day."

The woman stalked to the window and pulled in the infant by means of a short and stout rope, at the end of which the said infant clawed and kicked, at the same time emitting a long-drawn wail of protest. The man dropped into his chair and nervously rubbed his forehead.

"I suppose you mean all right, mister," said the woman as she made a grab at the offspring, which had clambered up on the sill, "but Pearlie wasn't in danger at all."

"But she does fall off sometimes."

"No, the rope's just long enough to let her go that far. When she wants to get back she just squawks and I come and pull her in."

"Pearlie's a bright child," said he, as he went out, trembling all over from the reaction.

CURING A NATURAL THIEF.

Kindness Substituted for Punishment in the Kindergarten System.

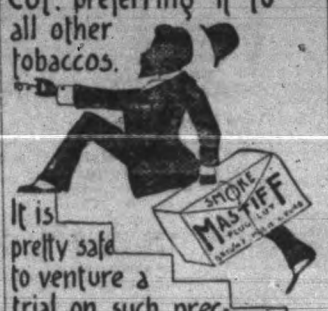
"It is peculiar how stealing seems to be instinctive with some children we meet," said the head kindergartner of one of the free kindergartens to a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter. "It requires some work to overcome this habit in a child, too, but the kindergarten system is equal to it. To give you an example: Not long ago a little Italian girl about four years of age entered our school. Her one idea and desire seemed to be to steal something. While sitting at the tables if she thought no one was looking she would seize a little ring, a stick, or anything that might be on the table, stuff it down the neck-band of her dress or hide it under her apron. She would steal anything that was lying around loose and seemed to have no idea of the gravity of her offence, any more than that she did not want us to see her do it. You can imagine what a child with these tendencies would grow up to be, if allowed to go without training.

"Why, she was so imbued with this desire to steal that she tried to take things under extraordinary circumstances. I remember once we were all in position around the circle, engaged in the 'clock game.' After the general construction of the clock is explained, it is part of the game for all to close their eyes to listen and see if they can hear the ticking of the clock, which is placed in the centre of the circle. It was the first time the little girl of whom I was speaking had ever participated in the game, yet her senses were so keen that she no sooner discovered that all had our eyes closed than she rushed from her place into the centre of the circle where the clock was, and, picking up the time piece, hurried back and hid it under her apron. She stood for a while with an innocent look upon her face, but when we told her to replace the clock she did so immediately."

"Of course, we had to watch her closely and examine her pockets and dress every day when she left for home. But now she requires no looking after whatever, having been trained to respect the rights of possession. How did we train her? Well, by showing that we trusted her. When we found that she had this propensity we allowed her to keep the boxes of rings, sticks or blocks, and distribute them to the other pupils. Then we would give her little things as presents, just such things as she would otherwise steal. After a while she ceased taking articles. She had begun to appreciate in her own way what ownership meant, and we can now trust her with anything; so the work of the kindergarten has accomplished its purpose."

Ayer's Pills possess the curative virtues of the best known medicinal plants. These pills are scientifically prepared, are easy to take, and safe for young and old. They are invaluable for regulating the bowels, and for the relief and cure of stomach troubles.

Hundreds of thousands of smokers are now using MASTIFF Plug Cut, preferring it to all other tobaccos.



It is pretty safe to venture a trial on such precedents. Suppose you try a package and ascertain the cause of its popularity.

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SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

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SOME of our Victoria Merchants still send orders to Toronto and other Eastern Cities, in the mistaken notion that they can get it done cheaper. They of course know they cannot get it done better than in Victoria. We are prepared to do the work at Toronto Prices, if orders of the same size are given to us as are given to Toronto houses.

Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

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Great Northern Railway

Grand Excursion!
—TO—
SPOKANE

On account of the Christian Endeavor State Convention to be held at Spokane July 3rd to 5th, 1894, the Great Northern Railway will make the rate of one fare for the round trip.

Fare only $19.30, Victoria to Spokane and return.

Tickets on sale July 2nd. Good to return July 9th.

The Great Northern is the official route for Washington delegation. Delegates and their friends will leave Seattle on the night of July 2nd, at 10:30 by special train, and a pleasant time is assured every one.

Train leaves Victoria at 9 o'clock a.m. July 2nd.

For tickets, berths and reservations and all information call or write

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3 00 am	Lv	82	...	Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...	*Tacoma...	M1	Lv	8 00 am

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* Daily except Monday.

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Washington, Portland, Or.

HONOLULU, by O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (2,970 tons) Saturday, August 4th, 1894, at 2 p. m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Monowai..Thursday, July 26th, at 2 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the Sydney mail.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Station Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER
Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M

Umatilla - - - July 17

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,
(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 23,
Taking effect June 28th, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 15:30 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 15:30 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 11th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. HEAD DYR.	No. 1 Passenger Ft.'s Sal.'s & Sundays.	No. 3 Passenger Ft.'s Sal.'s & Sundays.	Miles from Victoria.	STATIONS.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Daily.	NORTH BOUND HEAD DOWN.
	Ar.	Dp.			Dp.	Ar.	
	9 00 A M	2 00 P M		VICTORIA	8 00 A M	3 00 P M	
	9 18	2 18	4	HILLSIDE	7 42	2 42	
	9 24	2 24	6	QUADRA	7 36	2 36	
	9 31	2 31	8	COLWOOD	7 29	2 29	
	9 37	2 37	10	GOLDSTREAM	7 23	2 23	
	9 41	2 41	12	SUMIT SIDING	7 19	2 19	
	9 50	2 50	17	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	7 10	2 10	
	9 57	2 57	20	COBBLE HILL	7 03	2 03	
	10 04	3 04	23	McPHERSON'S	6 56	1 56	
	10 11	3 11	26	KOKSILAH	6 49	1 49	
	10 18	3 18	29	DUNCANS	6 42	1 42	
	10 28	3 28	35	MAPLE BAY	6 32	1 32	
	10 35	3 35	38	CHEMAINUS	6 25	1 25	
	10 45	3 45	43	OYSTER BAY SIDING	6 15	1 15	
	11 00	4 00	50	NANAIMO	6 00	1 00	
	Dp.	Ar.		WELLINGTON	Ar.	Dp.	

ON FRIDAYS, SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Sunday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. E. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

QUICK TIME!!!

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The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

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PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPERS.

Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

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E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Fgt. and Pass. Agent. Tacoma, Wash.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1892,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Union Wharf Thursdays at 6 a.m. for Nanaimo returning to Union Wharf same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

SUMMER..... UNDERWEAR

In Great Variety. All prices and Sizes. Value Good and Prices Low.

A Few Pairs of these SAMPLE PANTS left.

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

The Annual Report—Summary of the Standing of the Pupils.

The annual reports of Victoria college, with tabulated lists of the results of the recent examinations, are issued this morning. Principal Church in his report first congratulates the assistant masters and students on the success that has attended every branch of the college work during the past year, so that notwithstanding the almost universal depression he has little but steady and uninterrupted progress to record. The number and efficiency have been more than maintained, further advanced studies have been added to the curriculum of the higher classes, and on the cricket and football fields as well as in the class rooms past and present Victoria boys continue to more than hold their own. The board of examiners this summer consists of the following: The Right Rev. W. W. Perrin, D. D., the Right Rev. J. N. Lemmens, D. D., the Right Rev. E. Cridge, D. D., the Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, M. A., assisted by the faculty of the college. Their reports as to the individual standing and efficiency of each student are full and searching, but on the whole signally satisfactory.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Columbia says: "All the papers show care and the absence of any egregrious mistakes. Five-eighths of hte boys showed accurate knowledge, H. Lawson obtaining 90 per cent."

The Right Rev. the Bishop of Vancouver Island, in the course of a critical and valuable report on Group III., Modern Languages, selects for special remark and commendation J. Peters, H. Lawson, P. Higgins and S. Child. Three-fourths of the papers in the group obtained the high average of 80 per cent.

The Right Rev. Bishop Cridge, after dealing generally with group I., English, remarks: "In conclusion, I must express the gratification which the perusal of these papers has afforded me. I think them quite remarkable as specimens of school work—the result, surely, of much skill and care on the part of the masters, and no less of interested care on the part of the pupils."

The average percentage throughout the college is slightly higher than ever before, while H. Lawson and J. Peters received the highest commendation from the examining board for their splendid sets of papers, which obtained an average of 89 and 87 per cent. throughout the entire examination. Summarized, the work of the leading scholars in each division is best shown by the following grand totals:

Class I.—Division 1.—H. Lawson, 1,506; J. Peters, 1,562; S. Child, 1,376. Division II—C. Marpole, 1,322; P. Higgins, 1,258; G. Wilson, 1,190. Division 3—H. Wilson, 1,182; J. Rithet, 1,039; A. Goward, 941. Division 4—H. Erb; 888; J. Hunter, 804; M. Graham, 732.

Class II—Disision 1—D. Hunter, 1,196; R. Child, 1,182; R. Fell, 1,122. Division 2—F. Mitten, 1,069; S. Norton-Taylor, 1,090; H. Wilmot, 1,058. Division 3—N. Wilmot, 910; F. Bone, 908; J. Lawson, 890. Division 4—R. Goodacre, 791; E. Rithet, 964; A. Keating, 654.

Class III—Division 1—T. Lubbe, 1,001; K. Gillespie, 1,030; J. Phillips, 1,020;. Division 2—C. Harris, 930; B. Le Neven, 892; H. Nesbett, 879. Division 3—H. Turner, 877; A. Brownlee, 867; B. Phillips, 865. Division 4—J. Hayward, 817; J. Keating, 795; B. Keating, 727.

Class IV—Division 1—F. Mason, 724; C. Sheppard, 643; S. Goodacre, 601.

Promotions.—From the result of the above examination the following promotions take effect:

Class I (from Class II)—D. Hunter, R. Child, R. Fell, F. Mitten; and (subject to vacancies) S. Norton-Taylor and H. Wilmot.

Class II (from Class III)—T. Lubbe, K. Gilleeple, J. Phillips, C. Harris; and (subject to vacancies) B. Le Neven and H. Nesbett.

Class III (from Class IV)—F. Mason, C. Sheppard, S. Goodacre.

The college will recommence work on Monday, September 10th, 1894.

IN HIS MOUNTAIN RETREAT.

A Russian Refugee Who Lives 12,000 Feet Above Sea Level.

The wilds of California are filled with all sorts of strange habitations occupied by strange people. Some of the people have good reasons for living the lives of hermits and some are, most likely, a little insane. There is one man, though, who is not insane, yet has about as strange a home in as lonesome a locality as ever man occupied. His name is Peter Stiffel, and he lives far up towards the peak of Mt. Whitney, where for six months of the year it could not be reached by another human being without the aid of wings, and during the other six months it is a matter of toil and hardship to reach his abode. Just exactly what Stiffel's story is cannot be ascertained, but, according to the San Francisco Call, he is a Russian nobleman by birth, who, in an unfortunate moment several years ago said something that offended the czar. Having too much sense to stay at home and stand trial, knowing that he would have no chance to escape Siberia, he fled at once, taking as much money with him as he could carry. He had difficulty in getting out of Russia, but after many adventures reached this country. His escape was due to the fact that he went across Siberia instead of going east. At Vladivostock he took a ship for Alaska, but did not feel safe there, as he was too near the emissaries of his Russian tyrant master. Stiffel tried many places to make his home, but somehow did not feel safe until he found his present abode. He did not want to live in big cities, because in such locations there was no more pleasure in life for him as long as his country is in its present condition. He knows he is perfectly safe from arrest in America, but the czar has other ways of getting revenge. The most important object to Stiffel was to conceal his identity, and he went to work in the lumber mills in the mountains, but there was recognized by a man who had also escaped from Russia. The man was a convict however, and Stiffel would have nothing to do with him. After his identity was known, Stiffel was surprised to find that his fellow-workman sympathized with him, and kindly offered to kill any one from Russia who molested him. Nevertheless he concluded to bury himself from the world, and buying a couple of burros started out.

The spot he selected for his cabin is about 12,000 feet above sea level, and since he has been living there only five people have called on him. The house is built of heavy logs and placed close up against a group of enormous granite bowlders. The roof slopes toward the front door, so that the snow will slide off without endangering the structure. The interior consists of three rooms, the middle one containing an enormous fireplace, a woodpile and a chair and a table. The other rooms are, with the exception of a large number of books, as bare of furniture as it is possible to imagine a human habitation. It is here that Stiffel spends his time. Twice a year he goes to Visalia to mail letters and get supplies and see that his money is all right. In summer he wanders over the mountains after game, but in winter he is snowed in most of the time. One year snow covered his house to such a depth that he could not get out and the only way he got air was through the chimney. By looking up he could see walls of snow on both sides, where the heat from the fire had melted a passageway. For fourteen weeks he only saw a patch of sky over the chimney and the walls of his rooms. Fortunately he had plenty of firewood and provisions or he would have starved to death. But in his place Stiffel seems contented to live and die in what he calls freedom. That he belongs to the upper class of Russians there can be no doubt, as he is well educated and refined.

FOR LAUNCHES AND YACHTS.

A New Engine That Is to Be Heated With Oil Lamps.

The English papers describe a new form of oil engine, designed for driving launches or small yachts. They are made by a firm at Portsmouth, England, and it reported that one of them has developed sixteen horse-power by Wake measurement. The engine has four cylinders, located in pairs 90 deg. apart, and receiving two impulses at every revolution. To make the engine start easily, three of the cylinders are thrown out of compression, and the engine is started with a single cylinder. As soon as one cylinder causes an impulse, the others are thrown into gear. Another advantage of the four cylinders which is pointed out, the speed of the engine can be reduced about forty revolutions. The engine is fitted with two lamps, one to each pair of cylinders, each lamp heating its own vaporizer and ignition tube. The air is also heated by the same means by passing through a hollow cylinder forming the casing to the lamp. The supply of oil is regulated by the size of grooves in the reciprocating spindles of the supply machanism, but for various grades of oil the air can be regulated. An improvement is considered to have been made in constructing the sides of the secondary tank of reservoir for the oil supply attached to the engine of glass, as in this manner it can be seen at a glance that the oil spply is all right. The exhaust valves are worked postively and derive their motion from the crank-shaft by means of cams. The crank is gucased and works in oil. The reversing is done by a set of helical wheels thrown in gear by a friction clutch, and this arrangement has been found to answer very well. The shaft when going ahead is coupled direct by means of the friction clutch, and it is only in going astern that the wheels have anything to do. As they run in a bath of oil, the wear and tear and noise are said to be very small. The engine drives a fifty-foot steel yacht of nine feet beam.—Philadelphia Record.

HOW TO TREAT A MAN.

Proper Treatment of the Animal Man, by a Horse.

When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness promptly seize an end board or cart stake and pound him on the ribs. If this does not recuperate him kick him violently in the belly. This treatment will restore him, if persistently administered. If a man finds his load too heavy, and feels that it will seriously strain him to proceed, kick off a fence board and knock him down—and hammer him thoroughly with the board. This will give him renewed energy, and he will make no more fuss. But do not any account reduce the load. That would look too much like common sense or humanity, and he will be likely to balk again when he is overloaded. If a man refuses to drink when you offer him water, don't give him any water for two days. That will "teach him" to be thirsty at any time you find it convenient to attend to him. It is a good thing to ply the whip frequently on a man who is at work. No matter if he is doing his best, hit him now and again on principle, and to prevent any comfort. If his load is not heavy, oblige him to go enough faster to make up for it. Work him hard enough to bring down the average life of man one-half, as is done with horses. If no whip is handy, use a club.

Tie your man's head back in an unnatural position, with his eyes up towards the sun. This will give him a "fine appearance" and "prevent stumbling." Of course he will not be able to do as much work in this fix, but it makes him so wretched, so it is all right.

In winter remove his clothing "to prevent him taking cold." He will also "dry quicker" when you over-work him. You must hang a blanket on his back, but have his neck and limbs exposed—when he is not at work. Men thus treated are much healthier than when allowed winter clothing.

If not perfectly convenient to feed a man—who is working for you—at noon, let him go without, and by active use of the whip secure as much work as the food would have secured. Of course it wears out his vitality and distresses him, but that is no matter.

Put tight shoes on your man, and keep them there until he is lame with corns. To change the shoes gives extra misery—not much, but some—and lameness and misery are of no account if you can save a dollar's worth of shoes in a year.

When you hire a man do not be hampered by any humane notions, get all you can out of him.Ture nobility consists in getting money, not in decency or kindness, or what noodles term "character," get money if it is all blood-stained. These are correct principles. I am sure, for I learned them when a colt from my master, who treated all his horses on this plan, and he ought to know what's what.

Only Ten Cents
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Finest Collection
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Ever Published.

It is a Purely Canadian Production.

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See Coupon upon another page of this paper, cut it out and remit to this office with Ten Cents.

THE TIMES,
VICTORIA, B.C.

MUSCLE UNNECESSARY.

There is a Newly Invented Bicycle Which Drives Itself.

The latest conception of the inventive geniuses who cater to the requirements of the wheel world is the motor cycle, says the Chicago Post. The novelty is intended to take the place of buggies and carriages, and is designed to be of service at all seasons of the year and in every kind of going.

The tires are fully four inches in diameter and the vibration is reduced to a minimum. The motive power is produced by coal oil, and as soon as the rider takes his seat securely the machine does the rest. A gallon of oil will drive the single-seat motor 200 miles, while twice the quantity will send the new four-seated contrivance a similar distance with three passengers aboard.

The driver has been long before the public with his air ship theories, and now that he has got down to terra firma the chances are that his ideas will be found of practical utility. Experts who have examined the two types of cycle spoken of think they are designed to play a prominent part among the inventions. Should a tithe of the inventor's hopes be realized the public must be prepared to see citizens gliding along with far less waste of energy than is required to climb an elevator stairs or sprint from the sidewalk to catch a surface car. With a motor cycle a gallon of coal oil and a box of matches, the veriest cripple would be able to hold his own with the most muscular prodigy bestriding a wheel.

Another interesting development of the now almost universal interest in bicycles is the four-wheeler. This vehicle seems destined to a long lease of popularity. It practically consists of two ladies' bicycles connected by a carriage seat, in which three passengers can seat themselves comfortably. The speed can be controlled at the operator's will, but just how fast a "scorcher" may send it along will not be known with any degree of accuracy until the practical speed trial is held at some date in the near future.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

Land Registry Act.

Sub-lot 18 of Lots 34 and 36, Springfield Estate (Map 297), Esquimalt District.

Whereas the certificate of title of Ernest Schurch to the above hereditaments bearing date the 7th April, 1891, has been lost or destroyed and application has been made for a duplicate of such certificate, notice is hereby given that such duplicate will be issued unless cause be shown to the contrary, in writing, within one month from the date hereof.

R. T. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, 30th June, 1894. jo30-1m

Simpson, Strickland & Co
DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,
Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders
SOLE MAKERS OF
Kingdon's Patent Machinery,
—FOR—
STEAM LAUNCHES,
ELECTRIC LIGHT and
AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE
First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.

The materials and the workmanship are the best.
Write for catalogue and price list.

WEAKNESS OF MEN
Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured.

by a perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men, mind and body. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when failing or lost, are restored by this treatment. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disheartened if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go in hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed, free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO. Buffalo, N. Y.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Orders for changes in the reading of advertisements must be handed in to the Times office before 10 a.m. to insure insertion the same day. New advertisements, displayed, will be received up to 3 p.m. and small ads. until 4 p.m. Merchants and other patrons will aid us a great deal by observing these rules, as the work of re-setting requires time and care, and cannot be done satisfactorily when the paper is being prepared for press.

ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.
ADVERTISE IN THE DAILY TIMES.

Notice to Water Consumers.

The attention of Consumers of Water supplied from the City Water Works is hereby drawn to sections 12 and 20 of the "Waterworks Regulation By-law, 1894," which provides that from the 15th day of April to the 15th day of September, both inclusive, in each year, no consumer of the water of the said Waterworks shall use such water for irrigating, except on the respective days hereinafter mentioned, namely:

In North Ward, on Mondays and Thursdays.

In Central Ward, on Tuesdays and Fridays, and

In South Ward, on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

If water is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the time hereinbefore specified there shall be charged fifty cents additional for each infraction.

By order.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., June 15th, 1894.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given to parties proposing to tender for supplying 300 tons (of 2240 lbs) of cast iron coated, plain water-pipe and three and one quarter tons of special casting to the Corporation of the City of Victoria, that the time for receiving tenders for such supply has been extended until the 24th day of July next, at 4 p.m.

By order of the Council.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B C. June 30th 1894.

REWARD.

A Reward of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) will be paid for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on or about the morning of the 18th inst., placed or caused to be placed or exploded, a bomb or other dangerous explosive on or near the residence of Alexander Sharp, at Wellington, in the County of Nanaimo.

Signed,

R. DUNSMUIR & SONS.

Victoria, B.C., March 16, 1894.

BOARD OF TRADE.

Annual Report of the Board Submitted to the Members To-Day.

Conditions of Various Branches of Trade and Commerce.

The annual meeting of the British Columbia board of trade was held this afternoon at the board room. The secretary read a letter from President Flumerfelt expressing regret at being unable to be present. He had had the pleasure of being present at the opening of the colonial conference at Ottawa.

C. E. Renouf, the vice-president, took the chair.

The annual report of the board, prepared by a committee appointed by the council, is a very voluminous affair, dealing at length with the different branches of trade and commerce. During the year eight new members were elected. There were four special and twenty regular meetings of the council. The board returns thanks for courtesies extended by H. C. Beeton, agent general, and expresses regret at the death of one of the members, J. D. Pemberton. The construction of the marine railway at Esquimalt is considered of great benefit to shipping, in view of the fact that the Esquimalt dry dock is so often occupied by Her Majesty's ships. The dry dock was occupied 66 days during the year by seven vessels of 10,773 tons. Dredging in the inner and outer harbors has been continued, there now being a depth of 30 feet at low water.

The report also refers to the improvements in the harbors of Vancouver and Nanaimo and the Fraser river. There has been no change in the unsatisfactory condition of the pilotage boards whereby the provincial waters are divided into three pilotage districts. The board advocates the consolidation of the three districts under one central authority. A stone beacon with electric light is to be erected at Brotchie ledge as soon as the wreck of the San Pedro has been removed. A light is also to be placed on Fiddle reef off Oak Bay and other improvements are being made in the lights and buoys of the Gulf. The report again refers to the necessity of beacons, buoys and lights on the southwestern coast of the island and the northern coast of the province. Particulars of these requirements had been laid before the Dominion government by the city's representatives, and it was hoped that the work would be undertaken. The necessity of a life saving station on the west coast is forcibly set forth. It is thought that if appliances were provided and rewards offered the Indians would man the stations. They are mostly needed between November and April. Shelters should be provided along the coast and fog signals established. It is pointed out that the Dominion government steamer Quadra is out of commission during the time when she could render most service in assisting shipwrecked sailors. It is understood that the steamer Sir James Douglas is to be refitted for this service.

The regular monthly steamship service between British Columbia and Australia has been continued. Trade, however, has been seriously handicapped by our customs tariff and the tariff of the Australian colonies. Mention is made of Hon. Mackenzie Bowell's trip to the southern colonies and the conference held with him at Victoria. It is hoped the colonial conference will result in the development of Canadian-Australian trade. Mails now reached Victoria from Sydney in twenty-one days. The N. P. R. steamship company have continued their Oriental service.

Improvements have been made in the telegraph service and the company seems desirous of giving satisfaction, but how far this is successful can be seen by the frequent apologies of the press for not receiving dispatches on account of the wires being down. The company deserve credit for overcoming the flood difficulties. The fact remains that a single line cannot satisfy the demands of Vancouver island, and it is suggested that an alternative line be laid to the American side. Reference is made to the progress of the negotiations for the Pacific cable and the possibilities of a Hong Kong-Victoria cable are dealt with.

Agricultural progress was as favorable as hoped for. Bad weather during the harvest and low prices during the winter had reduced the returns of producers. The continued importation of farm produce showed that mixed farming had not been extensively adopted. It is suggested that the larger holdings be subdivided. The Fraser river floods were not as bad as reported, but they demonstrated the necessity of a thorough system of dyking. The government is commended for its action respecting the flood, and reference is made to what action the boards of trade took.

The Vancouver Island coal retains its [illegible] on the San Francisco market. [illegible] excellent relations between employers and employes and the unlimited supply make the future prospects of the industry very encouraging.

The output from the gold mines during 1893 amounted to $853,355, of which amount Cariboo contributed $202,000. Some dredging for gold has been done on the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and the proposed Cariboo railway will tend to develop the mines in other directions. Capital has been attracted to Big Bend, but the high cost of stores and machinery retards progress.

A great deal of space is devoted to West Kootenay and forestry is dealt with by reproducing the report of the forestry committee of the legislature.

Although British Columbia is not considered a manufacturing province, the census returns show that it is the largest manufacturing province in proportion to population. The value of the tools and machinery used in the industrial establishments is $3,248,570. The number of employes has increased 300 per cent. during the year. The factories have felt the general depression, but the opening of trade with Australia provides a new and profitable outlet for their products. Encouraging prospects exist for different factories, which are enumerated.

Mention is made of the surveys completed and those being carried out.

A draft of the Dominion insolvency bill had been considered by the council and approved of. The city's representatives were requested to give it their support, especially where it refers to the cutting down of the expenses in the realization of estates of insolvent debtors and keeping the control of estates in the hands of creditors.

The volume of trade during the year [illegible] years, but is still satisfactory [illegible] a healthy condition. Much capital is locked up in unrealizable assets and the conservative policy of the banks had caused money to circulate less freely. The temporary stringency has necessitated greater care and stricter economy in all lines of business, which will ultimately serve the best interests of the province. Confidence in the future of the province is shown in the high rank of government and municipal debentures in the world's financial centres. The appendices contained reports of committees and statistics.

The report will be printed.

The following new members were elected: F. B. Pemberton, A. J. W. Bridgman, John Coltart, W. H. Langley, Norman Macaulay, H. Chapman, D. W. Gillies, O. Weiler, A. H. Scaife, J. Piercey, D. McLaghlan and P. A. Paulson.

On Tuesday next we commence our annual "Mark Down Sale." Jno. Partridge, Lansdowne House.

MR. BRIDGMAN'S HOME BURNED

It Was Nearly Totally Destroyed This Afternoon.

The handsome home of A. J. W. Bridgman on the Esquimalt road was almost totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The family were absent from the city, being at Sidney, and when the fire was discovered on the roof over the kitchen by the servant girl it was under good headway. There was a delay in getting the alarm sounded and it was a long run for the fire department. In the meantime those in the immediate neighborhood, principally ladies, began hurrying the furniture out of the house. A large number of the R. M. A. arrived shortly afterwards and the rescuers worked with a will. The heat was something terrible, but nobody shirked duty. As a result nearly every article of furniture was saved. When the water came it had very little force. The kitchen was totally destroyed, and while the frame of the main building stands it is badly damaged. Just how the fire started is hard to say. The damage is placed at between $2000 and $3000. The house is said to have been fully insured.

The mail of the Northern Pacific steamship Victoria is being fumigated to-day, and will not be distributed until this evening. It is believed there are some sealing advices in the mail.

DR. WALKEM'S SEAT.

A Protest Entered—Anti-Saloon Crusade—Further Retrenchment.

Nanaimo, July 13.—Messrs. McInnis, solicitors, have been instructed to take steps to unseat Dr. Walkem, as it is alleged that bribery has been the cause of his success. The doctor was indignant when asked if it was true, but there are those who are well acquainted with the doctor who credit the story.

About 200 young men have joined the Temperance Athletic Association who were in the habit of spending most of their evenings in the saloons of this city. The formation of the association is the outcome of the saloon keepers doing all they could to defeat the labor candidates. A big meeting will be held by them to-morrow night when their numbers will be augmented.

The elections on the Mainland are being watched with keen interest and it is yet hoped that the opposition will win sufficient seats to make up for the loss sustained here. Should a fight in the south district again take place in a few weeks the result will be different.

The new Vancouver Coal Company have closed down all the work on their lands in order to cut down expenses. It is stated that the company have informed the miners' committee that they are unable at the present time to restore the 10 and 5 per cent. reduction. The men will hold another mass meeting on the first of the month.

Nice Covers.

Samples of a very neat portfolio cover for America Photographed can be seen at the Times office. Orders will be received at 65 cents each and covers will be supplied two or three weeks after. The numbers of the portfolios when placed together in this cover will be a handsome ornament to the house.

MARRIED.

SARGISON—SILVERTHORN—At 32 Menzies street, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. W. L. Clay, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Solomon Cleaver, M.A., James Jones, eldest son of George A. Sargison, Esq., of Victoria, B.C., to Laurella, third daughter of William S. Silverthorn, Esq., of Patterson, Ohio.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—Mrs Pierce, A Stewart, F M Gatter, H Bramer, J D Luby and wife, J P Kullchers, E Metcalf, Geo E Towal and wife, Jno Tulloch, H M McIntyre and wife and son, J A Lornstrom, Jno Score, Mrs W Allen, N E Halton and wife, Miss Hick- [illegible] Marshall, T Delaney, Miss Scholes, Mrs J Whelon and sister, J D Bird and wife, Mrs J Williams and daughter, N W O Rear.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—D C Fleming, Jas Maight, M Marks, D M Best, H J Moore, Mrs J J Thompson, Mrs Laird, R L Fox, F Laherty, Van Grin, G Bellentine, Mrs Bellentine, W B Staple, Reta Cruckshank.

CONSIGNEES.

Per City of Kingston from the Sound—James Baker, Vic Steam Laundry, Oppenheimer Bros, S Leiser & Co, Wilson Bros, E G Prior & Co, Kruff Mor, Nicholls & R, Marvin & Tilton, Robt Jomieson, B & K Milling Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—B Van Volkenberg, E B Hill, Speed Bros, A Lawndo, Hudson Bay Co, H E Levy, Vic Feed Co, Ed Laherty, — Anderson, Jas Wright.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

The.... Westside

Now that the excitement usually accompanying a contested election, and the delay occasioned by the flood, and the confusion incident to a salvage sale has subsided, we take the opportunity presented to call special attention to the fact that we have just opened out and placed on sale at marvelously low prices Dry Goods contained in

: : FOUR CASES : :

Consisting of Sunshades, Dress Serges, Tussore Silks, Corsets, Underwear, Blouses, Chemisettes, Etc., Etc.

Tussore Silks in 19 to 20 yd. pieces, $3 30 per piece or 17½c per yd.
Sunshades in black and seal at $1 upwards.
Sheeting, best Hochelaga 8-4 at 22½, 9-4 at 27½, 10-4 at 32½.
Alloa Yarn in 1 lb. hanks, full weight at $1 per hank.
Spool Cotton, 35c per dozen, best quality.
A full ine of the Celebrated Bretange Lacing Kid Gloves, perfect fitting, and warranted to give good satisfaction, $1.25 per pair.
Corsets in P. D. C. C. Summer and other standard makes.
For New Goods see windows on Saturday.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

Figure It out Yourself. Dosen't It Stand To Reason That The Cash Dealer Can Sell The Cheapest? Try CAMERON, The Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson Street.

Argyle House.

We are Clearing Out the Following Lines of Goods:

A lot of Ladies' Parasols at cost price.
Ladies' Belts at cost price.
Childrens' Stockings reduced from 25c., 20c., and 15c., to 10c. a pair.
Boy's heavy ribbed Cotton Stockings reduced from 25c. to 15c.
A lot of Ladies' Jerseys at cost price.
All our stock of single width Dress Goods at cost.
Ladies' Beaded Capes below cost.

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Ladies' Undervests 10c. each, Childrens' Undervests 10c. each.
Ladies' Corsets 50c. a pair.
White quilts 90c. each.
Curtain Net for long curtains, taped and scollaped, 7 yds. for $1.00.
Lace Curtains taped and scollaped 50c. a pair.
Toilet Covers, white and with colored border, 25c. each.
White Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Unbleached Calico, 20 yds. for $1.00.
Heavy White Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Unbleached Sheeting, 20c. a yard.
Canton Flannel, 14 yds. for $1.00.
Glass Cloth, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Crash Toweling, 14 yds. for $1.00.
Silecia Dress Lining, 3 yds. for 25c.
Table Linen, 20c. a yard.
Brooks' Sewing Cotton, best quality, 35c. a doz.
White Checked Muslins, 12 yds. for $1.00.
Black and Colored Cashmeres, 25c. a yd.

REMNANTS

Of Dress Goods, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Ribbons, etc., cheaper than ever before.

J. Horner & Co.

88 DOUGLAS STREET.

FOR SALE

6 Lots--2 Corners

ONE ACRE

The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.

THREE LOTS

Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.

J. E. CRANE, 30 Broad Street.

Cash Store.

CANADIAN HAMS 15 cents per lb.
DRIED BEEF, Extra fine, 20 cents.
GLASGOW PEAS MEAL, 35 cents per package.
BARM YEAST CAKES, 10 cents each.

R. H. JAMESON, Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

WELLINGTON COAL YARD.

RATTRAY & HALL

Sole Agents R. Dunsmuir & Sons' Wellington Coal.

Special Rates for Carload Lots.

OFFICES: 100 Government Street and 24 Store Street. Telephone No. 83.

Orders Must be Accompanied by Cash

★ ★ ★

★ Armour's ★ Bacon and Hams

Have Arrived After Long Delay.

Erskine, Wall & Co

COR. GOV'T & FORT STS.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Sardinian	July 14
Allan Line, Numidian	July 21
Dominion Line, Vancouver	July 14
Dominion Line, Oregon	July 21
Beaver Line, Huron	July 11
Beaver Line, Ontario	July 18

From New York.

Cunard Line, Campania	July 14
Cunard Line, Servia	July 17
White Star Line, Germanic	July 18
American Line, New York	July 11
American Line, Paris	July 18
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	July 17
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Ems	July 21
Anchor Line, Furnessia	July 14
Anchor Line, Anchoria	July 21
Allan State Line, Nebraska	July 20
Allan State Line, California	August 3

Saloon fares from $40 to $90 according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $30 to $40. Steerage, $14 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria. Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

WE GRIND

Special and complicated Lenses for all the leading oculists of Victoria and the Province. Our work is equal in accuracy, quality and finish to the best that can be had ANYWHERE, and our prices are lower than if you sent away for the glasses.

F. W. Nolte & Co., THE ONLY OPTICIANS, 37 Fort St.

If you want your glasses neatly repaired bring them to us.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 190 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road; or Mrs. Fraserville, Gorge Road.

P. R. J. HOSPITAL.

(Incorporated 1890.)

TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES.

Sealed tenders will be received for supplying the above institution for twelve months, from the 1st of August, 1894, to the 30th of June, 1895, for the following articles to be delivered free: Meat, Vegetables, Bread, Milk, Drugs and Medical Appliances, Groceries and Wood.

Tenders to be sent to the secretary on or before the 20th day of July, 1894. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Forms of tender can be obtained on application to the secretary.

H. M. Yates, Secretary. Bastion Street.

jly10-1w

AUCTION

H. M. CUSTOMS SALE.

Saturday, July 14th, at 11 a. m.

I have been instructed by A. R. Milne, Esq., Collector of Customs, to sell, for [illegible] the following vessels, viz: The schooner "Ohio," 61-2 tons, with sails, also provisions, tinware, nails, etc., etc.; 1 open boat 16 feet long; one sloop-rigged boat and sails, 24 feet long. The above will be sold at the H. B. Co.'s slip at the foot of Fort street.

Also silk handkerchiefs, clothing, cigarettes, cards, etc., FROM THE WRECK OF THE SHIP "ARCHER," 1 fine ship's chronometer (by A. Cairns, Liverpool), 3 charts, 1 violin, at my salesroom, Wharf street.

jly11-td G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Mortgagee's Sale, Farming Lands, Fraser River, Monday, July 16th, at 11 a.m.

I will sell at my salesroom, Wharf street, under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated 2nd February, 1891, and registered in the Land Registry Office, New Westminster, on the 24th June, 1891, in Charge Book vol. 10, folio 650, all those pieces or parcels of land situate in New Westminster District, known as legal subdivision of one, seven and eight of section number five, township fifteen, east of coast meridian.

Also lot four hundred and forty-one, group one, township fourteen, in said district, save and except that portion thereof being the right of way of the C.P.R., with all improvements on said lands. This property will be sold en bloc. Terms of sale cash.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Shawnigan Lake.

Every comfort for pleasure-seekers at Shawnigan Lake Hotel. Accommodation for hunting, fishing or boating parties. Three cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, kitchens attached. Families or parties will find these comfortable and convenient.

GEO. KOENIG, Proprietor.

jly12-m

Protection Island Coal

Mined by the NEW VANCOUVER COAL CO.

FOR SALE AT THE ROCK BAY COAL YARD

This is positively the best Coal mined in British Columbia.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

Telephone 512.

NOTICE!

VICTORIA'S ELECTION

Is Fought and Won.

Pendray's Soap

Was the Able Champion.

It Quickly Removed all Obstacles and left only

A Clean Sheet.

Get Pendray's and You'll Have the Best.